FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT VIEWS WORLD EVENTS IN TELEVISION INTERVIEW

PA030336 Paris AFP in Spanish 0231 GMT 3 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jul (AFP)--Dictator Anastasio Somoza will fall, just as the former shah of Iran fell, even with U.S. support. The statement was made today by Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat during an exclusive interview granted to Mexican television channel 13. 'Arafat also asked Mexico not to sell oil to Israel.

He said that the Sandinistas have all his support because they are courageous, honest and revolutionary, adding that he is certain that they will win sooner or later.

The journalist who interviewed 'Arafat asked whether U.S. opposition to the Sandinistas was not due to the fear of another Cuba, to which Arafat replied with the question: "What is wrong with another Cuba?"

He denied that the Iranian authorities had asked the Palestine Liberation Organization to kill the former shah of Iran, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi.

With respect to oil, 'Arafat warned the Mexicans that the United States only wants to have good relations with crude, not with the Mexican people. He added: "You must take care of your future by staying away from the U.S. umbrella."

On Mexico's sale of oil to Israel, 'Arafat said: "You must not give that type of aid. It is against humanity. Israel is an aggressive state."

'Arafat said that the summit of nonalined countries in Havana next September is very important due to the subjects which will be discussed and because it is the first time that it is to be held in a Latin American country.

'Arafat accused the large transnational companies of being responsible for driving up the price of oil. He said that the international companies purchase at one price and then double the price in selling to their customers. He justified the increase in the price of oil with the high cost which the developed countries place on the sale of technology.

On human rights in the United States, 'Arafat said: "There are human rights only for two or three persons who are betraying the Soviet Union, but human rights are ignored when dealing with the Palestinian or Mexican people or with U.S. blacks."

RUDE PRAVO PUBLISHES 'ARAFAT INTERVIEW

AU291525 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Text of an interview given by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, to RUDE PRAVO, PRAVDA and Czechoslovak radio special correspondents Milan Madr, Julius Lorincz and M. Jazari [name as published]--in that order--in Beirut in the night from 23 to 24 June]

[Text] [Question] You have just returned from a journey to some Arab countries. What are the most important results of the negotiations that you conducted there?

[Answer] There is no doubt that at present our Palestinian cause is undergoing a sensitive and dangerous development, particularly following the conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty which was realized under U.S. auspices and with its blessing. This was followed by escalation of Israeli military actions against our people in the occupied, as well as outside the occupied, territories, particularly in southern Lebanon, where the Zionist enemy has been deploying modern American weapons, including those banned by international law, such as, for example, antipersonnel bombs.

This has claimed many victims among the Lebanese as well as the Palestinians and forced tens of thousands of people to leave their homes. At the same time the Israeli military actions have intensified on the ground, in the air, as well as from the sea against Lebanese cities and villages close to Palestine. Therefore, we had to undertake steps at various levels and in different spheres. The journeys recently undertaken by me or other representatives of our movement pursued this objective. During my latest journey, I conducted talks in Syria, in the Arabian Gulf, in Saudi Arabia and also in Libya. I acquainted their representatives with the current ominous development manifested by dangerous political and military actions in our region and by the plan that is closely connected with the Camp David crime agreed to between Carter, Begin and As-Sadat. Their plan is being implemented today. We have, understandably, discussed these issues and measures which we must bilaterally or collectively undertake in the face of the attempts to push through this conspiratorial plan in the Middle East that is aimed not only against the Palestinian people but against the people of our entire region.

[Question] What measures, in your view, are necessary to thwart the present imperialist-Zionist attack against the Palestinian revolution and against the entire Arab National Liberation Movement?

[Answer] What we have in mind are steps on all levels--political, economic, military and diplomatic steps--be they within our movement, within the Arab world or in the entire international life. As is known, in the Palestinian revolution we put stress on certain steps with the aim of warding off this attack. What is involved here is insuring greater Arab solidarity since the plan of our enemies strives for the disintegration of the Arab ranks and for the liquidation--one after another--of the individual components of the Arab struggle. Hence, it is necessary to further consolidate the Arab ranks in accordance with the Steadfastness Front's conferences in Tripoli, Algiers and Damascus, in accordance with the Baghdad Arab summit and with the concrete resolutions of the conference of the Arab countries' foreign and economy ministers in Baghdad. This last conference agreed on strict measures aimed at isolating and punishing the Egyptian regime. It further condemned the Egyptian-Israeli treaty not as a peace agreement but as a war agreement, which represents a source of constant tension, destabilization and war in the Middle East.

One has to draw attention to the fact that everything that is going to happen in our area does not influence only the situation here, but also affects the developments in the Mediterranean, European security and the fate of world peace. It is my duty to draw the attention of all democratic and progressive forces throughout the world to the necessity of greater vigilance and preparedness in view of the difficult conditions existing in our region which affect--whether we want it or not--the developments throughout the world. What imperialism wants is to control this region. We must not forget that here are the world's main sources of crude oil. This enables us to better understand the repeated speeches about the energy crisis in connection with imperialist interests. The aforementioned threats are not meant for us alone. All honorable progressive and democratic people should--together with us--strive for thwarting the plans of our common enemies.

We are fighting here against the Israeli military force, supported without limit by American imperialism.

[Question] What are the PLO's main courses of activity at present, particularly as far as Lebanon is concerned?

[Answer] We must realize that the American-Israeli, and today also the Egyptian, plan have created--through the Camp David agreement and through the Egyptian-Israeli treaty--a new, trilateral axis in place of the CENTO pact that disintegrated following the Iranian shah's fall and the victory of the Iranian revolution led by Ayatollah Khomeyni. We must comprehend this fact in order to be able to better understand that what is happening in the Middle East. It is obvious that what is involved here is a multilateral plot. Within its framework, the Egyptian regime is to play the role of a gendarme in Africa. Several days ago, a representative of the Egyptian Army declared that today Egyptian troops are present in 10 African countries to defend American imperialist interests.

This is one of the plot's aspects. Another aspect is that which Israel--as a gendarme of American imperialism and international monopolies--is doing in our Arab region. In this respect it is thinking about a greater military action that should strike a blow against the Palestinian revolution, progressive Lebanese forces and Syria, when we recall the Carter-Begin-As-Sadat negotiations about the sixth article of the Camp David agreement that stipulates that Egypt's obligations toward Israel have preference before its obligations toward any Arab country. We can see here the attempt to give Israel the green light for military and terrorist actions against Lebanon. They assume that precisely in Lebanon they can liquidate the Palestinian revolution, the Lebanese patriotic forces and, as well, strike a blow against Syria and the entire eastern front. From this broader viewpoint we are looking at the development of events and assess our tasks.

[Question] You often put emphasis on the destruction of the "snake's head," that is, on the liquidation of American imperialist interests in the Arab region. What do you concretely mean by that?

[Answer] At the latest session of the ministers of the Arab countries in Baghdad, the Palestinian delegation submitted a proposal calling for the liquidation of American interests in our region, for it is precisely the United States that instigates and protects the Israeli octopus that is destructively active in our region. Precisely under the U.S. auspices a new American-Israeli-Egyptian pact has been created. It is precisely the United States that--with its 6th and 7th Fleets, the latter of which it dispatched from the Philippine waters to the vicinity of the Arab Peninsula--threatens our region. For this purpose it is today creating the 5th Fleet which it is to deploy in the southern part of the Arab world and east of Africa. Its main base is Diego Garcia Island with its nuclear warheads. Let us recall that the so-called Israel-Egyptian peace treaty costs $13 billion, of which--in the first year--$5 billion has to paid out, of which 90 percent is allowed for the deliveries of modern weapons to Israel and of ordinary [bezne] weapons to Egypt. This is understandable in view of the fact that Egypt has been entrusted tasks in Africa, while the Israeli strength is to be active in our region, and for this it needs modern weapons. We would like to pose this question: Is it possible to call the Egyptian-Israeli treaty, which, in the first place, insures arms deliveries to Israel and Egypt, a peace treaty? Therefore, we have declared more than once that the "snake's head" has to be destroyed.

[Question] In your speeches you call for the strengthening of the alliance with the USSR and the entire socialist community. What significance has this alliance for your just struggle and for the entire Arab national liberation movement?

[Answer] When we see how the United States broadly and arbitrarily intervenes in our region, our duty is to put in effect that which we discussed at our latest summit of the Steadfastness Front nations in Damascus. There we stated that in view of the shift in the strategic balance of power in the Middle East following our loss of the western Egyptian Front, and despite the fact that at the same time we have gained Iran, it is necessary to reassess our strategy and strategic ties vis-a-vis our friends and enemies. Our enemies are known. Our friends, too, are known. They are the USSR and the socialist community. Therefore, it is necessary to deepen our strategic ties with our real friends in the socialist community headed by the USSR. Here we are not speaking about the Palestinian bonds alone, but also we have in mind the all-Arab alliance with our friends in the socialist countries.

[Question] Could you, in this connection, comment on CSSR-Palestinian relations?

[Answer] On this occasion I would like to recall that during the visit of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee secretary and CSSR president, to Syria, I had useful talks with him. It was positive meeting and it took place within the framework of the firm strategic relations that link us with our Czechoslovak friends. Our relations with Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak leadership and the Czechoslovak people are not formalistic; they are close and firm. On this occasion I would like, through you, to express gratefulness to the Czechoslovak people, the Czechoslovak leadership and to Comrade Gustav Husak personally for the support given to the Palestinian revolution, our Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people in the political, economic, diplomatic and other spheres.

'ARAFAT INTERVIEWED BY CSSR CORRESPONDENT

LD022116 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 2 Jun 79 LD

[Interview granted by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, to unnamed CTK correspondent in Beirut--recorded, date not given; questions in Czech, 'Arafat's answers in Arabic fading into Czech translation]

[Text] [Question] You recently returned from a visit to a number of Arab countries. What are the most important results of your talks there?

[Answer] There is no doubt that our Palestinian cause is at the present time going through a sensitive and dangerous development, and especially after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty which took place under U.S. patronage and with its blessing. This was followed by an escalation of Israeli military actions against our people in the occupied territories and also outside them, especially in southern Lebanon, where the Zionist enemy is using modern American arms, including those which are banned by international law, for instance cluster bombs. This has caused many victims among the Lebanese and Palestinians, and has driven tens of thousands out of their homes. And Israeli military actions are intensifying on the ground, in the air and on the sea against Lebanese towns and villages which are close to the Palestinians. For this reason we had to take steps at various levels and in various spheres. This was also the aim of the recent visits by myself or by other representatives of our movement.

During my latest visits I had talks in Syria, in the Arabian gulf, in Saudi Arabia and also in Libya. I briefed the representatives in these countries on the present threatening development which has manifested itself in dangerous military and political actions in our region.

Naturally we discussed these questions and measures which we must take bilaterally in face of the aims to carry out a conspiratorial plan in the Middle East which is directed not only against the Palestinian people, but against the people of the whole of our region.

[Question] What are the main directions of the PLO's work at the present time, especially as far as Lebanon is concerned?

[Answer[We must realize that the American-Israeli-Egyptian plan which resulted from the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty is a new axis replacing the CENTO pact which disintegrated after the fall of the Iranian shah and following the victory of the Iranian revolution led by Ayatollah Khomeyni. We must understand this fact in order to comprehend what is going on in the Middle East. It is clear that it is a multilateral plot in which the Egyptian regime has given the role of gendarme in Africa.

A representative of the Egyptian Army said a few days ago that Egyptian soldiers are present today in 10 African countries in order to defend American imperialist interests there. This is one of the aspects of the plot. Another aspect is that what Israel is doing as the gendarme of American Imperialism and the international monoplies in our Arab region. In this direction it is considering larger military actions with the purpose of attacking the Palestinian revolution, the progressive Lebanese forces and Syria.

If we look back at the talks between Carter, Begin, and As-Sadat point six of the Camp David agreement which laid down that Egypt's obligations toward Israel have preference over its obligations to any other Arab country, then we can see before our very eyes the concrete endeavor to give Israel the green light for military and terrorist actions against Lebanon. They think that it is in Lebanon where they can liquidate the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese patriotic forces, and also to hit Syria and the whole of the eastern front. We look at the development of events from this wider viewpoint and assess our tasks accordingly.

[Question] In your statements you call for the strengthening of the alliance with the Soviet Union and the whole socialist community. What importance has this alliance for your just struggle and for the whole Arab national liberation movement.

[Answer] When we see how the United States interferes widely and arbitrarily in our region then it is our duty to implement what we discussed at the last conference of the countries of the fromt of steadfastness in Damascus. We noted there that, because of the shift in the strategic balance of power in the Middle East afteer the loss of the western part, our enemies are known. Known are also our friends: They are the Soviet Union and the socialist community. Therefore, it is essential to deepen the strategic ties with our true friends in the socialist community.

[Question] Could you comment in this connection on Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations?

[Answer] On this occasion I must recall that I had useful talks with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ central committee and president of the CSSR, during his visit to Syria. It was a positive meeting, and it took place within the framework of these firm strategic relations which link us with our Czechoslovak friends. Our relations with Czechoslovakia, the Czechoslovak leadership and the Czechoslovak people are not formal ones, but they are close and strong. I would like to use this opportunity to express through you gratitude to the Czechoslovak people and the Czechoslovak leadership, and to Comrade Gustav Husak personally for the support given to the Palestinian revolution, to our Palestinian cause and to the Palestinian people, whether political, economic, diplomatic or other support.

JERUSALEM COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK IN RABAT

LD021326 Rabat MAP in English 1206 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Fes, July 2 (MAP)--The Al-Quds [Jerusalem] committee is meeting here today under the chairmanship of King Hassan II of Morocco. This committee will coordinate the Muslim countries action for the liberation of the holy city of Al-Qods from Zionism.

The members of the Al-Quds committee are Bangladesh, Guinea, Lebanon, Indonesia, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Palestine, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sudan, Syria, Iran and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

OIC Secretary General Karim Gaye arrived Saturday in Casablanca.

Several other delegations arrived here over the week-end to participate in the work of the Al-Quds committee, namely the Bangladesh delegation led by Bangladesh Foreign Minister Mohamed Shamsul Haq and the Lebanese delegation led by Education and Arts Minister As'ad Rizq.

Hassan Speaks

LD022354 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Jerusalem committee session was opened in Fes this evening under the chairmanship of His Majesty King Hassan II, who made the following speech:

[Hassan--begin recording] Praise be to God and may the peace and blessings of God be on his prophet and his followers. Your Royal Highness; Your Highnesses the ministers, Your Excellencies the ambassador, gentlemen: Let us open this session with a verse from the book of God: Oh, my Lord! Let my entry be through the gate of truth and honor, and likewise my exit be through the gate of truth and honor and grant me the authority of Thy presence to aid me.

This day will go down in annals of glory and pride in the history of our homeland and your homeland, Morocco, and in the records of the great deeds of its trustworthy Arab people. This is because the Muslim community of the whole world insisted on entrusting to the trustee of its people and of all the Muslim peoples the chairmanship of the Jerusalem committee to defend the rights of the first of the two qiblahs and the third of the holy mosques. I personally believe that a responsibility like this is not confined to those who administer or politically run your affairs; it is deep down inside each of you and in the conscience of every king or president you represent.

We, gentlemen, must therefore represent our true Islamic sentiments and express our outward and inward feelings and at the same time we must know that we all represent entities and states and regimes with all the ensuing responsibilities.

We must not portray the question of holy Jerusalem only as an emotional issue, nor as a only a question of restoring a glorious deed of our history. We must portray this question as a (?high) example, since arrogance, injustice and ignorance should not be able to harm external spiritual values.

Yes, yes, anyone who touches on the problem of Jerusalem cannot but bring up, even as a side or marginal issue, the problems surrounding it; the problems of the occupied territories or the territories of the Palestinian people and their right. Therefore, we personally consider that the Arab demands must not be an obstacle to the success of the Islamic efforts; we must put it, in place and time, at its appropriate and necessary position so that the demands of the Arabs, or the Africans or the Asians become demands that do not obstruct the march forward with regard to the Jerusalem issue, but they should support it and go along with it, or sometimes precede it.

Gentlemen, I am confident that I will find in your wisdom in your carrying out of responsibility and in your awareness of what [word indistinct] all of us, regardless of what continent we come from or what family we belong to, you will appreciate the responsibilities we all carry. Your wisdom, your past and your experience are in fact a credit for this committee; they are the backbone of the committee's work and activity. I pray to God to guide us to good.

Yes, this is the first time that circumstances and the will of the Islamic congress have deemed that the Jerusalem committee should be held at this level under the chairmanship of a head of state. If this means anything, it signifies that the Islamic nations want to place this problem in its true framework, regardless of who the head of state is who chairs this committee of ours. The truth is that no Arab is superior to a Persian, nor a white person to a black person save by piety. Let us go ahead, with the blessing of God who will not let a right which is pursued by its owner go to waste. Peace be upon you. [end recording]

Conference Secretary Speaks

LD030200 Rabat Domestic Service in French 1905 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Speech by Karim Gaye, secretary general of the Islamic Congress, at the 2 July opening session of the Jerusalem committee in Fes, Morocco--live]

[Excerpts] This report, Your Majesty, will be very short. It is a summary of the activities of the Jerusalem committee since its creation. Your Royal Majesty, Your Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Your Excellencies the ambassadors; Your Majesty, it is here in Rabat that the Islamic Congress Organization was born in 1969. It was born 10 years ago from the indignation and the daze provoked around the world by the 21 August 1969 fire at the Al-Aqsa Mosque under Israeli occupation.

The Jerusalem committee even went so far as to alert the spiritual authorities of the Vatican due to the seriousness of the threats against the holy places, against the acts of profanity perpetrated under the Israeli occupation.

On the Islamic and Palestinian level the committee initiated roving missions at the ambassadorial level which went to Islamic countries to reinforce the determination of governments of member states to increase their support and their moral and material aid to the cause of the holy places in Jerusalem and the struggle of the Palestinian people.

The Jerusalem committee made use of information opportunities offered by radio, television and the press. It made use of these organs to publicize oppression of the Palestinian people by the Zionist authorities, the expulsion from their homeland, the spoliation of their lands, the seizure and confiscation of their goods. Confronted with the continued upsurge of Zionist violence in Jerusalem and in the occupied territories, the committee resolved to make an appeal to all countries concerned with justice so that the killings, the repression perpetrated in blood against the people, the violations of human rights and the Geneva conventions on protecting civilians in times of conflict, the continued implantation of Jewish colonies in Jerusalem and in occupied Palestine, and finally the deliberate changes brought about to the Islamic character of the holy places that are venerated by the Muslim world--the historical monuments and sites, the cultural heritage and the archaeological treasures of the town of Jerusalem as well as occupied Palestine.

But experience proves that waging such an action solely rests on the mobilization of financial means appropriate to the scope and extent of the action. Experience has shown us that we must provide the Jerusalem committee with the financial means necessary to operate, and the creation of the fund for the holy places, which was decided upon at the seventh conference which met in Istanbul from 12 to 15 May 1967, is in response to this desire. Fed by the voluntary contributions of the states, the initial capital was fixed at $70 million and the objective is to attain capital of $100 million. The mission assigned to the holy places fund is to support, and I quote, by all possible means the resistance by the Arab population of Jerusalem and the struggle waged by the population of the other Palestinian territories that are occupied. It will have the aim of fighting against the Judaization policy implemented by the Zionist authorities in Jerusalem as well as in the other occupied parts. It will have the aim of restoring the holy places and the restoration of the lands belonging to the Islamic Waqf. The fund also supports the efforts at economic development and cultural and social development on the part of the population of Jerusalem and of occupied Palestine.

The problem which perhaps occupies most attention at present is to be found in the need for concerted action on the part of member states towards those countries which maintain diplomatic relations with Israel, concerted action directed against any transfer to Jerusalem of embassies, consulates or offices of these diplomatic missions. All governments of the member states have been, Your Majesty, informed of your noble intervention in this direction. Your representations to the head of state of France, the current president of the European Council, and likewise the representations by the foreign ministers of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the Kingdom of Morocco to the Government of Canada also has been brought to the notice of the member states.

Henceforth, the Jerusalem committee will group under the noble presidency of Your Majesty the ministers for foreign affairs of the member states of this body.

This body enjoys, apart from the prerogatives which have just been outlined, and under the terms of the resolution, all the necessary powers to take measures required for realizing the program it will have decided to adopt and to attain those aims which are implied by the preservation, protection and the restoration of the Arab-Islamic character of the holy places and the restoration of that Arab sovereignty which the holy city knew 4,000 years before Christ. It is with these prospects that we are opening today the first session of the foreign affairs ministers of the member states of the Jerusalem committee, under the noble chairmanship of Your Majesty. [applause]

PALESTINIAN NATIONAL COUNCIL CHAIRMAN AL-FAHUM INTERVIEWED

LD030255 Warsaw PAP in English 2105 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Damascus, 2 July (PAP)--PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jackowski was granted an interview by Chairman of the Palestinian National Council (PNC) Khalid al-Fahum. The council is the supreme organ of the Palestine Liberation Organization and it performs the role of the Palestinian parliament, comprising representatives of various Palestian groupings as well as peoples without links to any organization. The council and its organs are headquartered in Damascus. Excerpts of the interview:

Question: Mr Chairman, the Palestinian community in the occupied territories has for a long time now been in the center of attention. Could you define the links between them and the PLO?

Answer: I have to begin by recalling statistical data. Over 1 million Palestinian Arabs live on the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip, the territories occupied by Israel since 1967. Half a million others have been living under Israeli occupation since as early as 1948. The PLO maintains close links with this community, who consider the PLO to be a substitute of a Palestinian state, functioning in extremely difficult conditions. The Palestinian National Council was set up in 1964 in the eastern part of Jerusalem, despite the Israeli occupation. The Palestinian population maintains constant contacts both with the council and the PLO. The occupation has not changed the fact that the Palestinians continue to be our "citizens," if we keep in mind that the PLO is the substitute of the Palestinian state.

Question: The UN forum will shortly discuss violation of human rights in the occupied territories. Could you point out unquestionable proofs of that?

Answer: I can remind you that thousands of Palestinian houses have been destroyed, thousands of Palestinian houses have been destroyed, thousands of people have expropriated and left without work and land. Several thousand Palestinians are still kept in Israeli prisons. Nor can one forget about a continual bombing of Palestinian camps in Lebanon. All those are not [word indistinct] but tens of thousands of proofs of Israel violating human rights.

Question: In the course of Egyptian-Israeli negotiations, now underway, the Egyptians raise the issue of so-called Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories, linking the Egyptian-Israeli treaty with the future of the Palestinians. Is that sincere?

Answer: Perhaps in certain cases it is but, as a matter of fact, President as-Sadat makes this point to save his face.

The Egyptian delegation may speak a lot in favour of the Palestinian case, yet the separatist treaty with Israel has created exceptionally difficult circumstances for both the Palestinian community and our organization. Further (?worrying) the situation we are in. The passing of all cards into the U.S. hands and Egypt's departure from the group of the Arab countries have created a new situation and made our movement face the pile of difficulties. Perhaps Egypt will succeed in gaining short-run profit for herself, but, as seen from perspective, the treaty provides no chance for creating the indispensible conditions for global peace.

Question: So far, no concrete alternative to a (?Arab) solution has been put forth and the resistance against the Egyptian striving is manifested with full force. According to you, what are the possibilities for passing from the state of resistance against the Egyptian policy to putting forth other concepts of solving the Middle East crisis?

Answer: I am convinced and I agree with the view that a new impulse has to emerge from the Middle East itself. The point is that a strong kernel of the Arab state solidarity in thinking and action and including Syria, Iraq, Jordan and the PLO must be created. This group has to harden, gain in strength and jointly work out a new concept of solving the conflict. An important step forward is striving towards the unity of Iraq and Syria. In present circumstances, the Geneva conference would be already something not to be accepted, and perhaps the new forum to continue struggle for peace in this region should be seen in the UN, great powers and, perhaps, other Arab and European states.

At the same time, Khalid Fahum emphasized the significance of the fraternal assistance and full support the PLO gets from the Soviet Union and socialist states on all the possible international (?planes).

Question: Would the PLO be ready to launch a dialogue with the U.S. in case new initiatives in the Middle East are taken?

Answer: Of course, our only reservation being that we are imposed no preconditions, like for instance giving up what (?we) gained in successive resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

Question: You have mentioned that the group of countries to begin peace negotiations should include first of all the Arab states. Is Egypt among those states too?

Answer: At the moment, it surely is not. But we are deeply convinced that one cannot live for a long time in such a state of divergence between peace to one's own use and the state of war, which is now waged for instance in Lebanon. Sooner or later, the awareness of this fact will prevail among Egyptian society. I am openly saying that Egypt can participate in joint Arab actions, but President as-Sadat cannot. We are extremely grateful to the Egyptian society for their devotion and contribution to our cause in the long history of the Palestinian movement.

Question: You pointed out to a necessity of integration and consolidation of Arab states. Is this integration a fact in the Palestinian movement itself?

Answer: We can certainly speak about a great progress.. We have not achieved the ideal state yet and it seems hard to be achieved in the future. It is a fact, however, that various Palestinian organizations and trends have managed to unite and integrate behind the substantial goal which is restoration of rights to our nation and creation of a state of our own.

'ARAFAT COMMENTS ON ISRAELI ATTACKS AT PRESS CONFERENCE

JN031916 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1635 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Statement made by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, at the press conference held at the PLO Political Department in Beirut on 3 July 1979--recorded]

[Text] I thank you for coming. The purpose of the press conference is to explain the latest developments pertaining to the escalation of the Israeli military attacks on the Lebanese and Palestinians, especially in light of the terroristic and savage decision made by the Israeli Cabinet 48 hours ago to continue its military operations against Palestinians and Lebanese everywhere and by every means and the statements by Israeli leaders. These statements also threatened to escalate the fighting against the Palestinians, and these are fascist, Nazi and terroristic decisions and statements.

As you know, for the past 79 days now, we the Palestinians and Lebanese have been the target of Israeli military attacks from the land, sea and air. In their attacks, the Israeli forces used up-to-date American weapons, including such internationally banned weapons as fragmentation bombs, cluster bombs and napalm bombs. These bombs are being dropped on Lebanese towns and villages and Palestinian camps. As a result of the attacks, more than 600,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have been rendered homeless.

In the face of this situation, I invite you to the south to see the scorched earth policy declared by the terrorist Begin and approved by the Israeli Cabinet the day before yesterday. I ask: Where is the world conscience that speaks about human rights? I want to ask: How can President Carter speak about human rights and yet forget the human rights of the Palestinians and Lebanese who are being killed by the American war machine on Lebanese territory?

I also ask: Where is the world news media? How can they remain silent on the daily massacre of Lebanese and Palestinians in southern Lebanon? I call upon the whole world to witness this tragedy, this savageness and this massacre of the Lebanese and Palestinians.

I have followed the great uproar created about (?1,000) Vietnamese refugees. I sympathize with these Vietnamese refugees, because I am a refugee myself. But I must ask: Why has an uproar not been created for the 600,000 Palestinian and Lebanese refugees who have been rendered homeless by the Israeli military terrorism with the help of the American war machine? Some 600,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have been rendered homeless by the Israeli military which uses the American war machine.

I ask: Is our blood so cheap to the world? I appeal and call upon all freedom-loving and honorable people in the world to stop these terrorist savage acts against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

We must [word indistinct] that these Zionist terrorist military crimes [word indistinct] announced by Israeli officials. These crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian people are being carried out at a time when they are talking about the false peace.

I must remind those here of the statement made by Berg, head of the Israeli negotiating team in the conspiratorial autonomy talks. Berg said that the aim of these military operations is to force the Palestinians to accept the autonomy conspiracy.

This is the topic which made me and my colleagues Zuhayr Muhsin and Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani convene an urgent meeting of the executive committee. I appeal to you and [words indistinct] to expose these crimes and massacres against the Palestinians and the Lebanese. You should report what is going on now. You should convey what you see to all people of free conscience.

I thank you. I now give the opportunity to my colleagues if they wish to make any remarks on this topic.

Further Report

JN031959 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1645 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Report on PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat's answers to journalists' questions at a press conference held at the PLO Political Department in Beirut on 3 July 1979]

[Text] Replying to questions by journalists, the brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: We are not carrying out any military operations from southern Lebanon. The Lebanese Government is fully aware of this fact.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said: We and our Syrian brothers are in one trench. We are members in the conference of steadfastness and confrontation. We are in the frontline against the Israeli enemy. We have been in continuous contact for a long time with our Syrian brothers.

Regarding Soviet-Palestinian relations, the brother leader Abu 'Ammar said: Our relations with the Soviet Union are strategic. Replying to another question, brother Abu 'Ammar said: I expect a hot summer. It has indeed begun. But we are not an easily breakable rifle. I expect large military operations. Replying to other journalists' questions, brother Abu 'Ammar said: The Arabs will use the oil weapon at the appropriate time.

Commenting on Yamani's statement, brother Abu 'Ammar said: Shaykh Yamani has information.

KUWAIT

GOVERNMENT RAISES PRICE OF OIL 1 JULY

LD011316 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 1 July--Kuwait today increased the price of its oil by more than 18 percent, raising the price of a barrel of oil to $19.49.

An Oil Ministry spokesman has stated that the new price was in accordance with OPEC's decisions and will come into force as of today and will continue for 2 months.

The price of Kuwaiti oil has hitherto been $16.40 per barrel.

PRIME MINISTER GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE 3 JULY

LD031745 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1210 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, heir apparent and prime minister of Kuwait, today welcomed any Arab conference held at any level to unify Arab ranks and to draw up a unified strategy on the Middle East question. It feels that the criterion of worthiness is not in plans drawn on paper but in action.

Shaykh Sa'd told the chief editors of the Kuwaiti press during his meeting with them today that the battle in the Middle East is not Israel's battle with the confrontation states only but the battle of all Arab countries with Israel in all spheres. He urged the Arab countries to abandon their differences and close ranks in facing their enemy. He praised the potential and elements of Arab strength by pointing out "we own the oil, the weapons and the strategic air and sea routes." He went on to add that the Arabs should let the major powers of the world understand that they can say yes or no by their own will.

Answering questions about the situation in Lebanon, the Kuwait heir apparent stated that what happened and is happening in Lebanon, in particular in the south, is something which pains Kuwait "because the southern area is considered by Israel as a trump card in its hand." He described the devastation in Lebanon as part of a greater plan seeking to gradually weaken the Arab world.

He stated that Israel's aim by its continuous assault with the most modern weapons over the past 5 weeks on southern Lebanon is to weaken the Palestinian resistance and to clear the region of its inhabitants, to create a tense atmosphere between the Lebanese and Palestinians and to embarrass Syria. Shaykh Sa'd welcomed any Arab meeting which prevents Lebanon being left alone.

Shaykh Sa'd replied to a question about Canada's intention to move its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. He stated that the Arab countries have taken a unified posture on this issue which has made the Canadian Government retreat, so he believes, in implementing its decision. He pointed out that Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark has appointed a special envoy to visit the Middle East to study Canada's relations with all countries of the region before implementing the decision to move the embassy. However, the heir apparent and prime minister warned that Kuwait would freeze all relations with Canada if it moved its embassy to Jerusalem.

Further Report

LD031506 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1310 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--Heir Apparent and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of Kuwait Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah called today on the oil-consuming industrial countries to realize their mutual interests with the oil-producing countries without intimidation and waging campaigns. At a meeting with chief editors of Kuwaiti papers, he stated that the oil-producing countries do not want to destroy the oil-consuming countries. However, he appealed to the latter to curtail their consumption, explaining that even if the exporting countries increased their production they would not be able to fulfill the needs of the industrial countries.

Shaykh Sa'd condemned the uproar incited in industrial countries against the producing countries, especially Arab countries, in the wake of last month's decisions by OPEC to raise prices. He blamed the world oil companies for exploiting the present world oil crisis in their own interest by raising prices to more than those set by OPEC. He expressed astonishment that the campaign directed against the producing countries has been specifically concentrated against the Arab countries. He stated that Zionist organizations are behind this campaign, to which he has called on Arab governments to respond through a campaign explaining their policies and their stances vis-a-vis the consuming countries.

The heir apparent and prime minister of Kuwait stated that the producing and consuming countries have mutual interests, and thus there is no need to be intimidating. He stressed that the method of using force and occupation is outdated, yet he does not rule out the existence of competition among the major powers for influence in the strategic gulf region.

He called on the peoples of the region to show utmost vigilance and caution and to establish further coordination, consultation and cooperation among them to foil the threats against them. Shaykh Sa'd stated that the countries of the region are aware of their interests and that their peoples should not be indifferent to preserving their interests. He stressed that Kuwait has fixed its oil production but, it might resume it according to its need.

OMAN

PFLO LEADER REPORTEDLY PROCLAIMS ALLEGIANCE TO THRONE

JN021535 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1515 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 2 July--Official sources here today report that Ahmad (?'Asil) al-Ghassani, one of the founders of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO), has surrendered to Omani authorities and proclaimed his allegiance.

Muscat radio reports that upon his arrival here today, the above-mentioned stated that the PFLO has completely dissociated itself from the Omani people. It has become a mere propaganda facade lacking in power and supporters. Its allegations that it is an organization exercising political and military activities are sheer illusions because its operations in Dhofar ceased several years ago. He added that the remaining PFLO leaders spend their time in arguments, levelling accusations against each other and trying to procure funds to spend on themselves.

QATAR

AL-QADHDHAFI ARRIVES FROM BAHRAIN

LD021726 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, this evening arrived in Qatar within the framework of his current working tour of a number of Arab countries.

A large reception was accorded to the brother colonel and his accompanying delegation at Doha airport. Leading those who received him were Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, amir of Qatar; Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, crown prince and the defense minister; the ministers; the speaker and members of the Shura council; Qatari senior officials; members of the Jamahiriyah Embassy in Qatar and heads of Arab and foreign diplomatic missions accredited to the State of Qatar.

At the steps of the plane the brother colonel and the amir of Qatar hugged each other while guns were fired in a salute to the arrival of the leader of the revolution.

Then the procession proceeded to the guest house through the streets of the Qatari capital which were decorated by Libyan and Qatari flags.

The brother colonel and the accompanying delegation had left Manama at 1700 this evening, after a 2-day visit to the State of Bahrain. A big sendoff was accorded to him. Leading those who attended it were Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, deputy amir of the State of Bahrain; the prime minister and senior officials.

Talks With Amir

JN031214 Doha QNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 3 July--Official talks began at Ad-Dawhah Palace in Doha this morning between the Qatari side, led by Amir of Qatar Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani and the Libyan side led by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

The talks were attended on the Qatari side by Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, crown prince and minister of defense; Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs; Minister of Public Works Khalid 'Abdallah al-'Atiya; and Information Minister 'Isa Ghanim al-Kuwari.

On the Libyan side the talks were attended by Maj al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the general secretariat of the General People's Congress; Muhammad (az-Zuwi), assistant secretary general of the General People's Congress; Secretary of Foreign Affairs 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki; Secretary of Municipalities Abu Zayd Durdah; and Muhyi ad-Din al-Mas'udi, Libyan ambassador in Doha.

After the 2-hour talks Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani made a statement to QNA in which he said that the talks between the amir of Qatar and his brother, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, centered on the brotherly relations between the two fraternal countries and ways to strengthen and develop these relations in all fields.

He said that the talks dealt with all aspects of the current Arab situation and new developments in the Palestinian question on both the Arab and international levels in light of the present political circumstances in the Middle East.

The minister of state for foreign affairs said that the visit has contributed greatly to the progress of relations between the two countries, thus serving their interests of the Arab homeland in general.

Concluding his statement, he said that the talks between the two sides were characterized by understanding. He said that a spirit of true brotherhood and sincere friendship prevailed during the talks, especially regarding joint Arab action and its development in the service of the Arab nation and in the defense of its just causes.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi is scheduled to leave Doha at about 1700 today. He will be seen off at the airport by the amir of Qatar and by the crown prince and defense minister. A press statement on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's 2-day visit to Qatar will be released later.

At-Turayki Meets Defense Minister

JN031216 Doha QNA in Arabic 1110 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 3 July--His Highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, received in his office today Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, Libyan foreign secretary. The discussion during the meeting, which followed the official talks between the Qatari and Libyan sides this morning, dealt with the fraternal relations between the two countries and with the current Arab and international situation facing the Arab cause.

3 Jul Press Statement

JN031732 Doha QNA in Arabic 1655 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 3 July--Qatar and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah have reaffirmed their rejection and nonrecognition of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and all its results because it constitutes a blatant violation of the Arab League Charter, the Arab summit resolutions, the Arab Joint Defense Charter and UN resolutions.

In a press statement issued this evening on the visit which His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the revolution in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has made to Qatar and that ended today, the two sides stressed the importance of total application of the summit conference resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad. They also stressed the need to adopt a unified Arab stand to develop and increase the effectiveness of these resolutions and to formulate a unified Arab strategy to build the intrinsic power needed to confront the Zionist and colonialist threats, challenges and ambitions in the region.

The text of the press statement on His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qahdhdhafi's visit to Qatar is as follows: At the invitation of His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, accompanied by a delegation of senior officials from the fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, made an official visit to Qatar 8-9 Sha'ban 1399 Hegira, corresponding to 2-3 July 1979.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and those accompanying him were accorded a warm, official and popular welcome that expressed the depth of the Arab brotherhood bonds that link the peoples of the two fraternal Arab countries.

In an atmosphere of sincere amity, the two great Arab leaders held talks permeated with total understanding. The discussions dealt with issues of common interest on bilateral and Arab levels.

On the bilateral level, the two sides expressed total satisfaction with the promotion of fraternal cooperative relations between them. They affirmed their determination to further consolidate, develop and exert sincere efforts to deepen and expand cooperation and cohesion between the peoples of the two fraternal countries.

In an objective and enlightened view that understands the Arab nation's reality, the two sides reviewed the current situation in the Arab area and the extremely grave developments that resulted from the signing of the treaty between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy. They reaffirmed their two countries' rejection and nonrecognition of this treaty and all its results because it constitutes a blatant violation of the Arab League Charter, the Arab summit resolutions, the Arab Joint Defense Charter and UN resolutions.

In this connection, the two sides stressed the importance of total application of the summit conference resolutions and the resolutions of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference in Baghdad. They also stressed the need to adopt a unified Arab stand to develop and increase the effectiveness of these resolutions and to formulate a unified Arab strategy to build the intrinsic power needed to confront the Zionist and colonialist threats, challenges and ambitions in the area.

The two sides expressed their support for the Palestinian people's just and legitimate struggle under the leadership of the PLO--their sole legitimate representative--for liberation and realization of their pan-Arab aspirations. They reaffirmed their total support for the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied land and their resistance against the aggressive and colonialist policy exercised by the Zionist enemy authorities the occupied territories. The two sides emphasized their firm support for the Palestinian people in their heroic struggle to foil the machinations of Zionism and its allies which aim at shaking the Palestinian people's link with their homeland and soil, and obliterating their Arab culture and spiritual heritage.

On the situation in Africa, the two sides reaffirmed their support to the African peoples struggling for their liberation, independence and self-determination. They also condemned the organic alliance existing between the racist regimes in Africa and the racist Zionist regime in Palestine. They praised the positive stands of the African states in their support for Arab issues, particularly the just Palestinian issue. They stressed the importance of consolidating and promoting Arab-African cooperation.

At the conclusion of the official talks, the two Arab leaders expressed total satisfaction with the important positive results of the talks. They affirmed the importance of continuing fraternal contacts between the two countries on all levels.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expressed his deep gratitude to his highness the amir of Qatar and the Qatari people and government for the warm reception accorded to his excellency and the accompanying delegation during their visit to Qatar.

Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi extended an invitation to His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of Qatar, to visit the fraternal Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. His highness accepted the invitation with gratitude.

SAUDI ARABIA

KING KHALID WELCOMES LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI

LD041832 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1625 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] At 1830 this evening His Excellency Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, president of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, arrived in Riyadh on an official visit to the kingdom. His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz headed those who received his excellency on his arrival at Riyadh airport.

KISSINGER ARRIVES 4 JUL ON SHORT VISIT

LD041406 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1232 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Riyadh--Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, heir apparent and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received this afternoon Dr Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state. The American minister [as received] arrived in Riyadh this morning on a short visit to the kingdom within the framework of his tour of a number of Middle East countries.

Kissinger Departure

LD041719 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1516 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Riyad--Dr Henry Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, this evening left Riyadh after a short visit of a few hours during which he had a meeting with His Royal Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, heir apparent and deputy prime minister. On his departure for (?Amman), he was seen off at the airport by a representative of the royal protocol and Mr John West, U.S. ambassador to the kingdom.

KHALID REPORTEDLY TURNED DOWN CARTER INVITATION IN MAY

JN041615 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Beirut, 4 July--A Lebanese paper disclosed today that King Khalid of Saudi Arabia turned down an invitation by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to visit Washington last May to discuss the situation in the Arab area. The paper, AL-QA'IDAH, mouthpiece of the Palestinian liberation front, quotes diplomatic gulf sources as saying that the U.S. State Department dispatched for this purpose David Newsom, a high-ranking official, to meet with Saudi Crown Price Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz during the latter's recent stay in Spain.

PAPER UNDERLINES SIGNIFICANCE OF GULF-SAUDI SUMMIT

LD021009 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 27 Jun 79 p 1 LD

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The attention of the Arab and Islamic nation is focused on the Khamis Mushayt summit, where His Majesty King Khalid and His Highness Amir Fahd are meeting with leaders of the gulf countries who are taking part in the inauguration of a number of projects and attending maneuvers by our valiant army.

This summit comes at an extremely important juncture for the Arab and Islamic region in general and the gulf area in particular.

There is no doubt that the Khamis Mushayt summit will lay down a comprehensive strategy for confronting the various challenges on the basis of a realization of our common gulf destiny and the common struggle by the countries of the area against the common enemy lying in wait for us.

The Khamis Mushayt summit also coincides with the inauguration of several production projects as well as a military maneuver. This goes to show that [economic] development goes hand in hand with the development of strength and underlines the need for the link between the two. Right always needs might to strengthen it and defend it against dangers threathening it.

Combating might with development is the backbone of action and work to achieve a better society, overcome backardness and realize better living standards for man in the 20th century.

Stengthening the gulf militarily and culturally means strength for the Arab and Islamic nation and its struggle; it is an achievement that will satisfy its urgent needs in confronting the Zionist challenge and the amibitions of the great powers that have designs against the area and its destinies.

The Khamis Mushayt summit also concides with the convening of the Tokyo economic summit, the OPEC conference in Geneva, the escalation of Israeli aggression against Lebanon and Israel's refusal to recognize legitimate rights. There is no doubt that this summit will provide with new guidelines for the Arab nation's course of meeting all these challenges and put the national struggle on the right path, as well as confirming the nation's ability to face up to all dangers by collective stands and the strengthening of our security and defense capabilities which are the mainstay of the Arab and Islamic nation.

This summit is a new enrichment for our struggle to achieve our objectives.

PRESIDENT AS-SADAT ADDRESSES NDP YOUTH IN ALEXANDRIA

NC041648 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1846 GMT 4 Jul NC

[4 July speech by President Anwar as-Sadat to youths of the National Democratic Party in Alexandria--recorded]

In the name of God. My sons and daughters the youths and hope of Egypt. It is one of the most beautiful moments in life when I meet with you, representatives of the youths of Egypt, and in such circumstances and this phase through which we are passing. As you have heard me say, the past 8 years were years of suffering. This year, the year 1979, we begin harvesting the fruits of patience and the suffering we endured. The achievements follow each other. On 26 March we signed the peace treaty. On 26 May we raised the Egyptian flag over Al-'Arish.

The raising of the flag over Al-'Arish, the capital of Sinai, is significant. It is not just a ceremony to raise the flag over an Egyptian city after 12 years of suffering under foreign occupation. Not at all. The raising of the flag indicates the end of a period and a phase of suffering during which we were suffering and sacrificing. There was a battle before peace, the aim of which was completely unknown.

Some advocated the Palestinian cause. Indeed, Palestine has a cause. Egypt, thank God, has always observed the pledge and safeguarded brotherhood and maintained the trust.

The raising of the flag over Al-'Arish indicates the end of all past loss, abuses, political crimes aginst the Palestinian issue and the Arab issues, false slogans propagated by some leaders in order to stay in power and disregard for the simplest principles of wisdom and intelligence. The raising of the flag over Al-'Arish expressed all this. It indicates that we are entering a new phase--a phase of honesty, frankness, facing facts openly and clearly. After the raising of the flag over Al-'Arish there is no more room for the continuation of the policies of deception--the deception of the people. There is no more room for any leader to try to exploit the sufferings of the Palestinian people through slogans just in order to strike his brother or to keep himself in power.

The raising of the flag over Al-'Arish means that we are entering a new phase--the phase of honesty and loyalty to our supreme Arab aims.

We did not liberate Sinai only by raising the flag over Al-'Arish. Our aim in the peace process was not to regain Sinai. The raising of the flag and the regaining of Sinai are part of the complete comprehensive solution, which must solve the Palestinian problem in the first place, in order for peace to reign over our land and area.

When the Suez Canal was opened a second time in 1975, those who are shouting today emerged to say that Egypt had made a mistake by opening the Suez Canal and that Egypt had sacrificed the cause. When the passes and the oil were returned to us in 1975 through the second disengagement agreement, they said that Egypt had sold the cause and disavowed the Palestinian issue. This is balderdash. They got accustomed to a rancorous mode of life sometimes, ignorance at other times and political opportunism at yet other times.

Al-'Arish, which is Arab land, has been returned to us. It is the road to solving the Palestinian problem. The Suez Canal has been opened by our will as a people, after your armed forces expressed your will, opened the Suez Canal by force and saved us and the canal cities as well. All these were achievements for the Palestinian issue.

On the same day that the flag of Egypt was being hoisted in Al-'Arish, the Egyptian delegation was sitting with the Israeli delegation and the U.S. delegation in Beersheba so as to bring about the implementation of autonomy for the Palestinians.

What is that thing called autonomy?

What we have agreed on at Camp David for the Palestinians is that the Palestinians should govern themselves in the West Bank and Gaza under a Palestinian administration. When that administration is introduced, the Israeli military rule and every other Israeli civilian administration will be abolished at the same instant. The autonomy which we have agreed on at Camp David and which they have been attacking through rancor, ignorance and bitterness means that the Palestinians will undertake to govern themselves for a 5-year transition period. This period will come to an end when Palestinian rule is established and at the same moment the Israeli military rule will be terminated. Autonomy means, as we have agreed at Camp David, that the Palestinians will form a police force of Palestinians. The autonomy for the Palestinians, which we agreed on at Camp David, means that all the detained Palestinians and those who are in Israeli jails will return to their relatives.

The autonomy we agreed on at Camp David means that when Palestinian rule is established, the Israeli forces will withdraw to security points and not go beyond these points during the next 5 years, until the Palestinians determine their fate by themselves.

The autonomy we agreed upon at Camp David gives the Palestinians, in the self-determination talks to be held after 3 years, the right to veto any decision they do not accept.

Autonomy for the Palestinians means an end to the suffering. You heard about Palestinian women who met me at the Dome of the Rock and complained to me that their husbands and sons were in the Israeli prison and that no one had felt their suffering for 10 years until I met with them at the Dome of the Rock. These women complained to me that their sons and husbands were in prison. They told me that those who were trading with the Palestinian cause outside the occupied territories were trading with the fate of these Palestinian women and of their husbands and sons.

The autonomy we agreed upon at Camp Daivd provides that the husband, son and brother shall return to their houses, farms and relatives. Despite all this, they say that the Camp David resolutions are a betrayal of the cause.

Sons and daughters: I repeat and say that we will not heed these shouts or these rancorous and ignorant voices and we will never allow them to halt our march or the march of Egypt for the sake of the issues of the entire Arab nation.

Egypt has its leading position, whether they like it or not. Egypt has never abandoned and will never abandon, God willing, its national responsibility, because Egypt is loyal to its commitment and word of honor, and it is faithful. Egypt is the power in this area, be it the Arab area or the entire Middle East area. It is from here, from the land of Egypt, that the decision of war is made, and it is from the land of Egypt that the decision of peace is made. Egypt has every potential. Therefore, we will not allow these rancorous voices to halt the march of peace. The years of suffering are over.

Sons and daughters: In October your armed forces will come out with modern weapons, God willing, to prove to everybody that they are going ahead with strengthening themselves for the sake of Egypt and the entire Arab nation.

Egypt will have all its petroleum returned to it in October. The first stage of the Israeli withdrawal, which will cover three-quarters of Sinai, will be completed in November and December, God willing. Withdrawal from the remaining one-quarter to the international borders will also be completed within a specific period.

The march will not stop, sons and daughters. I referred to this matter at the beginning of my speech, and I would like to concentrate on one main thing. Now that the suffering has ended and we have begun to reap the fruits, we must start reconstruction on a sound basis. The sound basis, sons and daughters, is the preparation of the young Egyptian men and women to assume responsibility in the coming stage, which is the stage of a complete upsurge without restrictions or hindrance. The decision is ours. The land is ours, and we are the masters of our will. Our decision in the land of Egypt does not rest with any power. We have liberated our will, and we have liberated our soil and thoughts from dilapidated concepts. We have liberated ourselves and thoughts from everything which hinders our march.

Here, sons and daughters, lies your responsibility in completing the march by the strength, determination and management that Egypt requires. Here I say that the cornerstone in all this is the young Egyptian man and woman, to whom we did not give enough attention in the past because of many circumstances, including, perhaps, the imperialist who crouched on the heart of Egypt, directed education and restricted our upsurge. We do not have an imperialist anymore.

In the past, there was the king who attempted to monopolize power and impose his will on the people. We do not have a king now. In the past, there were parties which exploited this country most dangerously. They exploited the youth. They tried to turn the youth into a support for these parties, advocating their ideas and working to keep them in power to exhaust the people and build for themselves alone. These leaders and these parties no longer exist. Having rid ourselves of all this, sons and daughters, we therefore say that we must start the sacred upsurge. This upsurge will not succeed if not carried out by the youth of Egypt, who possess intrinsic strength. This strength lies in Egypt's will, its value, traditions, loyalty, ethics and creed.

No one was concerned with that in the past. The time came when they were exploiting the youth in the universities for their interests. The Egyptian youth was engaged in fighting for the sake of parties and exploitative leadership. Weapons were used on campuses of colleges and universities to proclaim such and such a leader. They forgot that it was Egypt that was being wounded by all that.

Today, all that has ended. There are absolutely no restrictions on your freedom. There is absolutely no restriction on your upsurge. Therefore, the sacred upsurge is proceeding with you. The state and every official must do all he can to provide everything possible for the youth of Egypt, male and female, for the phase of the sacred upsurge. This is what I am bringing you today. I have prepared my sons and daughters for the reality of a phase of struggle that began at an early age of my life. This phase has continued for over 40 years until today. I have prepared for you all the experiences I have been able to gather so as to put them before you, the male and female youth of Egypt. Maybe they will open new vists for you. Maybe they will open new roads. Maybe they will place markers before you so that you will complete the march with your efforts, intelligence, loyalty to Egypt, loyalty to values and loyalty to this soil on which we live.

When speaking to you, sons and daughters, about my more than 40 years experience in the service of Egypt, I can sum up this experience in three principal points, which we must explain to you so that you may fortify yourselves and turn them into ways enabling you to discover what your responsibilities are in the next phase. As I have told you, the responsibility is entirely yours.

We provide you with knowledge in the schools and universities. But before knowledge, we must provide you with the nourishment to build your inner selves--a building whose basis and nourishment are Egypt, its heritage, creed and love. We must provide you with this nourishment before any knowledge and in addition to any education.

Sons and daughters: I am about to finish what you hear me talking about. There are three points. The first is religion as a civilization.

Sons and daughters: In today's world, you may perhaps hear about the dreary vacuum around us in which men in Western Europe, America and most parts of the world are living. It is my opinion that the cause of this vacuum is Western civilization, which is declining. There must be a new civilization. This is how the world and creation go. Western civilization, sons and daughters, went bankrupt because it ended up entirely depending on materialism.

Therefore, I tell you, sons and daughters, that for us to make a sound start, we must return to religion as a civilization to extract our values--the civilized values--by which to be directed or guided.

Therefore, sons and daughters, we must begin by teaching religion the right way, beginning with the first stage of education--the elementary stage. This teaching must be simplified. There must be a curriculum for the elementary stage; a second for the preparatory stage; a third for the secondary stage and a final one for the university stage. I am working on this, and when I finish what I am preparing, I will meet with our sons and teachers and people of knowledge, experience and culture to lay down the details of all the stages of teaching religion.

We will start with religion. As I have told you, sons and daughters, Western civilization, which ended in absolute materialism, has failed. All criteria in Western civilization have become material. No importance is attached to values, heritage, inner self or the spirit. Western civilization has forgotten that man is composed of mind, body and spirit. The material civilization depends on mind alone. Mind alone is only a part of the formative elements of man and of creation, which God willed. God has given us the mind indeed. He made man the most honored among his creatures. He honored man by giving him the mind, but it is not with mind alone that man lives. An example of this can be seen in Western civilization, which has entirely depended on the mind. The result was this loss from which the youth are now suffering--hippies and other than hippies--and the calls for immorality and all calls of doubt and fragmentation.

The cause of all this is the fact that they did not realize that there are formative elements of man, the way God Almighty willed them, and that there is a spirit in addition to the mind. This is why I say that we must return to our civilization. We started the first civilization. This sacred land of Egypt gave the world its first civilization 7,000 years ago. I do not believe that any of the rancorous Arab rulers around us will dispute this fact. Egypt gave the first civilization, first state and first government to the world 7,000 years ago.

The government of the United States is only 200 years old. The Government of Egypt is 7,000 years old. The state in America is 200 years old and the state in Egypt on the banks of the Nile is 7,000 years old. We are proud that Egypt was the cradle of the heavenly messages. God Almighty chose Sinai to speak with Moses in the holy valley and to reveal his first message and book to this world. This happened on the pure and sacred land of Egypt.

Today we return to give the world civilization. We must prepare ourselves for this. It is ; you, not us, who will give this civilization, for our work is about to end.

Therefore, start this civilization within yourselves. The first point in building yourselves is religion--religion, as I told you, as a civilization and values, not merely for the sake of religiosity. I tell you this following a life experience of 40 years or more in political action.

The second point after religion is about the prerequisites which must exist in every young man and woman so that they may face life with strength and honesty under all circumstances. No matter what they are. The second point is the result of the first point. The main prerequisite of the second point is faith. A human being who has no faith is like a straw blown by the wind. A human being who has no faith has no depth, no substance and no hope. A human being who has no faith cannot reconstruct this land as God Almighty wants. This land is a gift from God Almighty tous. Therefore, you must reconstruct this land. A human being who has no faith has no sense of beauty, no sense of values and no sense of the unity of the universe.

We were all made by the outcome of one will, that of God Almighty. A human being who has no faith will be shaken from the first shock he receives in life. A human being who has no faith will not be able to face the difficulties in life and remain contented, satisfied and strong.

In Britain I was asked a question I will never forget. In London in 1975 a journalist asked me at a press conference: We have heard that you have taken science and faith as the motto of the state in Egypt. As for science, we know about it. We want you to explain faith to us and how you will apply it in accordance with this motto. This took place in 1975, 2 years after the October battle.

I told him: Do you remember the October 1973 war? He said: Yes. I told him: What did science say before the October war, or what did the computers of all the world say before the October War? I told him: Let me explain to you. In the United States, as you heard me say sons and brothers, Dr Kissinger was then U.S. secretary of state and worked with me on the first and second disengagement agreements. Last week, no this week, he was with me here in Al-Ma'murah. Kissinger spoke to me about what happened 2 days before the October 1973 war. He told me that on 4 October--2 days before the battle--Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban was in the United States. Kissinger asked for a meeting with Abba Eban on Thursday, 4 October, 2 days before 6 October.

Kissinger told Abba Eban: You were victorious and the Arabs were defeated in the 1967 battle. Since you are victorious would it not be better if you submitted an initiative for solving the problem? Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban answered him: Why should we submit an initiative? For the next 50 years Egypt and the Arab nation will remain a corpse from the military and political points of view. This conversation took place 48 hours before the battle.

These words of Abba Eban were not Israel's words alone. These were Kissinger's words 6 months before the battle. When our national security adviser Hafiz Isma'il met with him in Paris at a public, not a secret, meeting, Kissinger told Hafiz Isma'il to convey a message to me. The meeting took place in March 1973. He told him: Tell President as-Sadat never to contemplate a war because you will suffer a big defeat, worse than the 1967 defeat and then it would be impossible to do anything.

This is what Kissinger said in March 1973. Abba Eban repeated it to him 2 days before the battle. All computers all over the world said that a new war--or rather--it is impossible for the Arabs to wage another war, and it cannot happen because the gap in armament superiority is very wide. The computer is the highest scientific achievement today. The computer does everything. It makes it possible for a spaceship to get to the moon and make spaceships dock in space. Such matters require accuracy. Perhaps a quarter of a second can change everything. What did the computer say before October 1973? The computer said: Certain defeat for the Arabs if they think of war, and they will not be able to even think about war. All this talk was before me while I was preparing for the October battle.

I continued my discussion with the correspondent. I told him: Had I accepted what science and what the peak of scientific achievement--the computer--said, I would not have launched the October battle. However, there is something stronger than all calculations, computers and anything you can image--faith. [applause]

There was a gap, my sons and daughters, between our armament and the Israeli armament. I described it one day in my struggle with the Soviet Union and at the negotiating table in the Kremlin. It is mentioned in official minutes. I blew up in the face of the Soviet leaders and told them: Why do you keep us 20 steps behind Israel in armament and in everything? Why? We were 20 steps behind. Believe me, My sons and daughters, when your sons and brothers, the men of the Egyptian Armed Forces, crossed the canal, they crossed with values, with faith. The shout of God is great alone [extended applause] the shout of "God is great" alone--believe me my sons--was the tremor, as Israel described it. Israel has written and the Israeli writers have written and described the October battle as a tremor. The tremor was "God is great." They crossed with it, and they crossed over humiliation, division, homelessness, and all bitterness.

For this purpose I tell you, my sons and daughters, that faith is a fundamental in the basic requirements for the development of the Egyptian youth who will receive the trust. Religion comes first. It is followed by the basic requirements, foremost of which is faith. These basic requirements contain many points. How can a person defeat fear? What affect has fear on a person? One of the basic requirements also is giving. Each one of you, boy and girl, must give. One must first give to the small family--the respective family of each of us--and then to the big family, which is Egypt.

The conscience, the mind, spiritual peace, internal and external success, love, conscience, the so-called luck in the world. We must explain all these prerequisites to you, my sons and daughters, so as to place before you all possible nourishment in order that you may nourish yourselves on the voyage of life and the upcoming battle of life, my sons and daughters. If you adhere to all those prerequisites I promise you that every one of you will realize all he wants and more, and more magnificent things than those he wants.

I will not speak from books or theories; I will speak to you about experience which I have gathered in the political sphere for 40 years. I can tell you today, my sons and daughters, that with internal building you can achieve what no heart or mind of man can dream of, never. As I have told you: The fountain of your formation is religion and in order to face life we must have basic prerequisites that would explain to us our creation and open our minds to what is even greater. I emphasize to you from my experience--I who have read and learned the Koran by heart and who have lived my life between the village and the town, in prison and the detention camp--I emphasize to you what God Almighty had decreed to us in the Koran and in all his divine books to promote the will of good, love, peace and values. I emphasize to you that the moment will come when the individual will actually feel that he is the strongest of the strong. That is what I wish for every male and female youth among you. I want you to be the strongest of the strong. We are building Egypt with values we actually have. We do not need to import these values, and we do not have the problem of importing books in order to get these values from them, never. These values are within easy reach. Everything that I am speaking to you about is readily available to us. These are faith, creed and values, which comprise everything and are capable of building man to face all the crises of life. As I have said: With honor, strength, a content soul and faith we can shake mountains.

The next point was the basic prerequisites. The third point, which we must have after the first two, is the national history of your country and then the history of the world.

National history is important. The first point is religion; the second point is about the prerequisites; the third point is national history.

What is the origin of most of the vacuum the youths feel in political work? It comes from the fact that history--your national history--is not written and presented to you so that you may know it.

It should have been taught to you gradually from elementary school period until the university level. If this had been done, no one would have been able to come now and allege that the 23 July revolution was merely an armed coup that was supported by the people.

When you read your history at the university level, you are at the last stage. You should have been taught about the situation in Egypt since the 19th century and before, but basically since the 19th century, beginning with the 'Urabi revolution, then the 1919 revolution and then the 23 July revolution. What was the situation in Egypt? What took place in Egypt? What kind of political action was there in Egypt? What values were there in Egypt?

If all this is placed before you in simple form, no one will be able to come to falsify facts for you today. What applies to national history does not apply just to the political aspect, but to all aspects of work and thinking in Egypt. This is in order that before you enter public life, you will have known the history of the country devoid of doubt, opportunism or obliteration of facts.

Sons and daughters, God willing, I will meet with your professors in order that they may help me or explain to me how this can be done. Perhaps they are more experienced than I in this field.

We must take into account these three prerequisites for building the Egyptian human being before he enters public life. With religion, with the prerequisites and with your good knowledge of your national history, you will enter life strong and provided with the strongest weapon that will help you to lead an honest life and to shoulder all the burdens and battles of the future.

As I told you, we no longer have any excuse. We hold our will in our own hands. We own our land. Our land is liberated. Our decision is in our hand. We own our sky. We own our land. We have our values. We have our creed. We have everything.

There is no excuse for you if you fail to build the new Egyptian person with the new civilization with which we will repair what has been corrupted by Western civilization, which has become bankrupt, at the admission of the West itself. Western civilization reached the apex and then became bankrupt. It is now on its way to decline. It has even declined in several aspects in view of its materialistic outlook.

You will resurrect the genuine civilization which first began on this holy land. You will resurrect this civilization, which is based first and foremost on religion and prerequisites in this life. You will deduce lessons from this civilization that will help you understand your national history, as well as world history.

I hope I haven't taken too much of your time. The fact is that I always feel happy when I meet with you, because I see the picture of Egypt in the face of every young man and girl among you. I see in your face the Egypt of hope, civilization, values, accomplishment, strength, science, faith and leadership. In our time, nobody paved the way for us, because facilities were possibly not available. No political leader would then occupy himself with the building of the Egyptian man as a start for building Egypt. In the past, the leaders only concerned themselves with obtaining the title of pasha, occupying high posts, wielding power, accumulating riches and exploiting the people.

We have no excuse now. You, too, have no excuse, and I have no excuse if I fail to place all the expertise we have accumulated at your disposal and within your reach so that you may fulfill your future responsibilities. We found nobody, sons and daughters, to do this for us in our time, but we were destined to suffer. You won't believe it when I say that when we entered life, the Egyptian street was ruled by the British constable. The army was ruled by the British. The army commanders were British, and the police were ruled by the British. There was the king, and there was an aristocratic class. We the peasants were branded the most disdainful class on earth. To insult a person, he was called peasant. This was the worst insult used at the time by the aristocratic class. This class includes former pashas who want to return to all this. To describe a person as a peasant was the greatest insult. We were provided with nothing. Education was monopolized by the class which could pay the expenses. Not all of us could pay the expenses. There were no equal opportunities. The son of a peasant grew up to become a peasant and the son of a worker grew up to become a worker. But the son of the pasha grew up to become a ruler and a pasha. We experienced all this, sons and daughters. Why do I stress the issue of national history? It is because I want it to record all this to which I and many others who are with us were witnesses. You are young, sons , and you have not experienced this, but there are some with me who actually experienced it.

We hold everything in our hands today. Our heads are high in the sky, praise be to God. We have no excuse whatsoever. I wanted to present to you some of my ideas, hoping I would open the road for you. I promise you, sons and daughters, to meet with you, God willing, periodically. Future meetings will be held in the form of a dialog, God willing. [applause] I wanted to initiate a dialog with you, my sons. However, I am committed. I even asked 'Abd al-Hamid if there were any questions, but it appears that I have used a lot of time talking to you.

Let us start our future meetings, God willing, with a short speech and then begin the dialog. I will consider that I have discharged my responsibility only when I have placed before the Egyptian young man and woman the gist of a complete experience of the past two decades. I thank God that some of those who went through the experience of these two decades are still alive.

Regarding what the secretary here said about the housing and university book problems, I want you in your capacity as the representatives of the youth of Egypt and the National Democratic Party to form families. I will instruct 'Abd al-Hamid to form these committees this summer. These families will not only deal with the problem of the university books, but with all the needs of the young men and women. [applause]

These families, my sons and daughters, must do the following: The university books in all branches will be put at the disposal of these families so that they may print copies of them before the beginning of the school year. [applause] This book will not be for you alone. No. It will be for all the youths--not only the youths of the NDP. [applause] These families have other social responsibilities. We are all suffering from the economic problem. We must endure it until we reach the upsurge. Thank God we have begun entering this phase. But until this suffering ends, these families must see to it that no young man or woman needs anything other than books.

I will take charge of this process together with 'Abd al-Hamid, so it will be accomplished calmly and comprehensively, and will meet the needs of each young man and woman. [applause]

My advice to you, my sons and daughters, is not to allow any opportunism or calls which may hide behind religion--and religion is innocent of them--or hide behind some slogans. Do not permit such things to hinder your educational march. Anyone who wants to work in any direction or any activity, the country is open. If he wants political work, there are parties in the country. If he wants social work, the party will provide all this. I, for example, want the NDP youths and the entire youth of Egypt to go and see Sinai, to go and see Aswan. Go see Sinai and Aswan. Reach the borders of the Sudan. Get to the Red Sea. Get to the western desert up to the border. This your land and country, my children. Do not wait for the permission of anyone. This is your country and land, and you have complete freedom and right. [applause]

I want you, my sons and daughters, to strike anything that strikes Egypt--whether against its national unity, social peace, or our socialist democratic system. We do not permit anyone to strike these. Whoever tries to strike these, strike him back. Honestly. [applause and cheers]

Finally, my sons and daughters, I wish you success, more achievements, strength, and whatever makes life honorable and sound for you. I pray to Almighty God, as Muhammad, on whom the blessing and peace of God, used to pray: "Our Lord, (they say), let not our hearts deviate now after Thou hast guided us, but grant us mercy from Thine own presence, for Thou art the grantor of bounties without measure." [Koran verse]

Peace be upon you.

AS-SADAT RECEIVES U.S. ENVOY ROBERT STRAUSS

NC032010 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2000 GMT 3 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 3 July--President Anwar as-Sadat tonight received at his resthouse in Al-Ma'Murah, Mr Robert Strauss, the U.S. President's envoy to the Palestinian autonomy discussions.

After the 65-minute meeting, the president said that he received from Mr Strauss a written message from President Carter.

The president said that he held important discussions with Mr Strauss--discussions that dealt with the entire problem. He pointed out that he will be informing President Carter of the outcome of his forthcoming meeting with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in order to agree on the next step.

The President expressed his gratitude to President Carter and the U.S. people for the important role they are playing in the peace march.

Asked his opinion about the statement by the Saudi petroleum minister on the relationship between the export of petroleum to the Western states and the extent of the preparedness of these states to (?pressure) Israel into withdrawing from the occupied Arab territories, the president said: What I have actually heard is that Saudi Arabia has agreed to increase production. This is a good and encouraging decision.

Asked if he favors the idea of the Arab petroleum-producing states stopping production, the president said: They are responsible for adopting the decision, and I will not adopt it on their behalf.

Asked whether he expects real progress in the next round of autonomy discussion, the president said: Today was the first time I had long discussions with Ambassador Strauss. It seems that he is optimistic by nature. You could draw this conclusion.

Asked whether he expects any results from the next round of the autonomy discussions and from the summit meeting between himself and Menahem Begin, President As-Sadat said: Why don't we wait until I meet with Begin in Alexandria? Regarding the negotiations, he said: They are the responsibility of Bob [reference to Robert Strauss] and Dr Mustafa Khalil. They are not my responsibility at all.

Question: Do you think well of the U.S. negotiations with the PLO?

The president: This has always been my point of view. I told President Carter once that the Palestinians have agreed that a professor of an American university, who is of Palestinian origin, [should represent them]. It was 'Arafat, regrettably, who told me this and I conveyed it to President Carter. However, 'Arafat regrettably denied this after a few days. Yes, if there is a possibility for negotiations, then this would be practical.

Question: Who is against U.S.-Palestinian negotiations? Is it the Americans or the Palestinians?

The president: This is not my problem.

Question: Do you not condemn the Israeli attacks on southern Lebanon and the building of settlements?

The president answered: Our position is very clear. We are against the settlements. We have said that the establishment of settlements is illegal. Our position has been very well-known ever since my visit to Jerusalem in 1977. Furthermore, our position is also clear in connection with the Lebanese problem. You have heard me talk about what I said to Begin when I met him in President Carter's office at Camp David. Our position is clear.

Strauss answered a question on the autonomy discussions. He said: There could be progress if we were to discuss in practical terms what has been achieved as a whole.

Question: You said in Jerusalem that the United States will take a stand at the end of this week's discussions.

Strauss replied: The United States will take a stand by helping both sides. Our stand will be to help them. I have great hopes. I expect that we will embark on work even before acting on this stand. There is no hurry for this. I have not come here to decide between the two sides. If it is necessary, we shall take part in these discussions.

The meeting between the president and Strauss was attended by the U.S. ambassador in Cairo, Alfred Atherton; the assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs, Harold Saunders; U.S. State Department official spokesman George Sherman; State Department legal adviser Herbert Hansell; U.S. National Security Council member, Robert Hunter and the liaison officer at the State Department, Edwin Sanders.

Press on Meeting

NC041348 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1610 GMT 4 Jul 79 NC

[From the press review]

[Text] Today's Cairo newspapers highlight statements made by President Anwar as-Sadat after his meeting last night with U.S. President Jimmy Carter's envoy Robert Strauss.

The papers concentrate on President as-Sadat's declaration that he will inform President Carter of the results of his forthcoming talks with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Alexandria on 10 July so that he will be familiar with developments in the situation. The papers also concentrate on President as-Sadat's declaration that if the autonomy negotiations, which will be held every 2 weeks, do not achieve progress by October, we must define our stand in that light.

Khalil Briefs Strauss

NC042221 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2145 GMT 4 Jul 79 NC

[Text] Alexandria, 4 July--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil tonight received Robert Strauss, head of the U.S. delegation to the autonomy discussions and President Carter's personal envoy.

MENA has learned that Dr Khalil explained to Strauss the Egyptian point of view on the progress of the autonomy negotiations.

ISRAELI DELEGATION TO AUTONOMY TALKS ARRIVES IN ALEXANDRIA

NC051025 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 5 Jul 79 NC

[Excerpt] The fourth round of talks on autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza Strip will begin at the St Stephens Hotel in Alexandria at noon today. The talks will be attended by the Egyptian, Israeli and U.S. delegations.

The Israeli interior minister and head of Israeli delegation to the talks, Dr Yosef Burg, and the members of the Israeli delegation arrived at Alexandria airport at 0945 today. They were received by Defense and War Production Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

Upon its arrival, the Israeli delegation left for the St Stephen's Hotel.

GOVERNMENT FORCES REPORTEDLY HEADING TOWARD SYRIA

JN040938 Doha QNA in Arabic 0915 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Jidda, 4 July--In a dispatch from Kuwait, the Saudi daily AL-MADINA AL-MUNAWWARAH reports today that arrivals from Iraq have asserted that Iraqi armored forces, with military vehicles, were seen heading for the Syrian border. Arrivals add that they have also seen several military posts deployed along the Syrian-Iraqi boundary. The posts serve as gathering centers for the Iraqi forces.

Quoting well-informed diplomatic sources, the Saudi paper says that this new Iraqi measure could reflect a decision to send the Iraqi Army to Syria, so that it can take part in any confrontation with Israel. These diplomatic sources did not rule out the possibility that parts of the Iraqi forces could be sent to Jordan, stressing that this issue might have been discussed during Saddam Husayn's recent visit to Jordan and his meetings with King Husayn.

SADDAM HUSAYN SAYS IRAQ PREPARING TO LIBERATE PALESTINE

JN031652 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 July--Revolution Command Council Vice Chairman Saddam Husayn has declared that Iraq "is preparing itself in the economic, political, social, intellectual and military fields for the liberation of Jerusalem and all the lands of Palestine."

Saddam Husayn said that the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has made a healthy link between serious and fruitful action to build Iraq on the basis of the party's principles as a liberated base and the liberation of Palestine and Jerusalem.

Saddam Husayn explained that work in the spirit of sacrifice in Iraq "can establish the healthy base for the liberation of usurped Arab Palestine."

This came in an address that Saddam Husayn made today during his visit to a student camp of well over 4,000 male and female students organized under the slogan "Jerusalem is ours." The students will build 200 houses for rural peasants north of Baghdad.

Saddam Husayn asserted that as long as the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party exists, it will remain the major motivation for all Arabs. There are other principled and historic motivations for the liberation of Palestine, he said.

Saddam Husayn added that as long as the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party exists, no one can ignore the Arab public or undermine its determination to embark on the path of the liberation of Palestine.

Saddam Husayn said that evil forces in the West and in other places combined "cannot harm the revolution." He said that the revolution, which wrested its rights from four foreign countries, "should expect that there are people plotting against it."

Saddam Husayn expressed his pleasure for the degree of preparedness and high morale taking place in the camp. He said "what is taking place in the camp is an effort on the path of the liberation of Palestine."

Saddam Husayn explained that emotions alone are not sufficient to liberate Palestine and we must work seriously in this direction and begin by liberating ourselves and purging our souls from the negative aspects and shackles of the past.

Saddam Husayn called on the students to arm themselves with education and persistence in work in order to build a prosperous, pan-Arab Iraq serving as a staging point for the rejuvenation of the Arab mission to mankind.

NICARAGUAN PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZED

JN042018 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2008 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 July--Iraq has decided to recognize the Nicaraguan provisional national government, the legitimate representative of the Nicaraguan people. The Iraqi Foreign Ministry issued a statement tonight saying: Proceeding from Iraq's foreign policy in supporting the world peoples' liberation movements which are resisting dictatorships, imperialism and all forms of racism including Zionism, and which are also struggling to gain their freedom and independence; and in view of the victory the Nicaraguan people, under their provisional government, have scored over the dictatorial government of Somoza, the agent of imperialism and Zionism, the government of the Iraqi republic has decided to recognize the Nicaraguan provisional national government, the legitimate representative of the Nicaraguan people.

SOMALI PRESIDENT BARRE ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN031738 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1652 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 July--Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic, arrived here today leading a delegation on an official visit of several days to Iraq. The Somali president was officially received at Baghdad airport by Iraqi President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr. President Siad Barre is accompanied by Omar Arteh Ghalib, minister of the presidency; Abdi Kassim Salad, minister of sports; Ahmad Hasan Musa, minister of agriculture; Muhammad Yusuf Waydah, minister of finance [name and title as received] and Mohamed Ali Samantar, vice president and minister of defense.

The Somali president's visit to Iraq comes to strengthen multifaceted relations between fraternal Somalia and Iraq.

Talks Begin

JN031905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1824 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 July--This evening, official talks began between President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr of Iraq and President Mohamed Siad Barre of the Somali Democratic Republic.

The talks, conducted in an atmosphere of frankness and fraternity, dealt with fraternal relations between Somalia and Iraq and ways to strengthen them.

The current Arab situation and international matters of mutual interest were also discussed during the meeting.

The talks were attended on the Iraqi side by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan and the Iraqi ambassador in Mogadiscio and on the Somali side by Omar Arteh Ghalib, minister of the presidency, and the Somali ambassador in Baghdad.

Barre Departure

JN041712 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 July--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre left Baghdad for Bahrain this afternoon at the end of a 2-day official visit to Iraq. He was seen off by President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr, Revolution Command Council members, ministers and several high-ranking officials.

Presidents al-Bakr and Barre had held talks on bilateral relations, the Arab situation and international issues of mutual concern.

President Barre sent a cable to President al-Bakr upon departure expressing his pleasure with the outcome of his visit to Iraq. He added that the outcome would further strengthen the fraternal ties between Iraq and Somalia.

The Somali president is currently touring Arab countries. He has so far visited Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN031803 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1738 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 July--British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Peter Carrington arrived here this evening at the head of a delegation for a visit to Iraq which will last several days at the invitation of Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi.

The delegation accompanying Lord Carrington includes (Cortazi), under secretary of state for near eastern and commonwealth affairs; and (Moberly), under secretary of state for Middle Eastern and commonwealth affairs [names and titles as received].

Lord Carrington was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, several high-ranking officials of the Foreign Ministry and the British ambassador in Baghdad.

Husayn Meeting

JN041110 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0930 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 July--Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council deputy chairman, received British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Lord Carrington today. They reviewed the current Arab and international situation and issues of mutual interest. They also discussed bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them.

The meeting was attended by Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Qasim Muhammad Ahmad and the British ambassador in Baghdad.

The Iraqi and British foreign ministers had met earlier today. Their meeting was attended by a number of Iraqi officials and members of the British delegation accompanying Lord Carrington.

Foreign Ministers Meet

JN041109 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0925 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 July--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi received Lord Peter Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, here this morning.

The Iraqi and British foreign ministers exchanged viewpoints on the Arab-Zionist conflict, bilateral political and economic relations and on pending bilateral issues. The two officials also discussed the best methods of tackling these issues.

The meeting was attended onthe Iraqi side by Qasim Muhammad Ahmad, under secretary in the Foreign Ministry, and by other senior officials at the ministry. On the British side the meeting was attended by (Moberly), under secretary of the British Foreign Ministry, the British ambassador in Baghdad and by aides accompanying Lord Carrington.

Press Statement

JN041353 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1340 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 July--Iraq and Britain have expressed their satisfaction over the fruitful results that have been realized by the visit to Iraq by Lord Peter Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign affairs. The two sides stressed the need to exchange views in the service of their mutual interests.

This came in a press statement issued here today at the end of Lord Carrington's 2-day visit to Iraq.

The statement points out that Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council [RCC] vice chairman, received the British delegation, and that Lord Carrington had official talks with an Iraqi delegation.

The statement adds that the talks dealt with ways to develop bilateral relations in the various fields. The talks also dealt with the serious situation in the Arab area and with international issues of mutual concern.

In another development, Iraqi Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammudi held a press conference today. The conference was attended by the members of the British press team. Hammudi said that Lord Carrington's visit to Iraq is a good sign and a positive attempt to discuss relations between Iraq and Britain, to solve outstanding problems and to develop cooperation between the two countries.

Earlier today, Lord Carrington had talks with Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi. The meeting was attended by the British delegation accompanying Lord Carrington.

Carrington Departure

JN041536 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 July--Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign affairs, and the accompanying delegation left Baghdad for home this afternoon at the end of a 2-day visit to Iraq.

In a predeparture statement, Lord Carrington said that his talks with Iraqi officials had obtained good results. He said that his talks with Saddam Husayn, Revolution Command Council vice chairman, had dealt with the Middle East situation and with ways to strengthen Iraqi-British relations.

BULGARIAN INTERIOR MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

JN031804 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1752 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 3 July--Bulgarian Internal Affairs Minister Dimitur Stoyanov arrived here this afternoon at the head of a delegation for an official vis to Iraq that will last several days.

Stoyanov will have talks with Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and interior minister 'Izzat Ibrahim with the aim of strengthening the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Al-Bakr, Stoyanov Meeting

JN041118 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1058 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 July--President Ahmad Hasan al-Bakr received Bulgarian Internal Affairs Minister Dimitur Stoyanov in Baghdad today.

Stoyanov conveyed to President al-Bakr Bulgarian President Todor Zhivicov's greetings and good wishes and the esteem of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Government for Iraq's principled stands in the face of imperialist and Zionist schemes, as well as for its effective role in achieving success at the Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

The meeting was attended by 'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council member and interior minister, and by the Bulgarian ambassador in Baghdad.

The Bulgarian minister arrived in Iraq yesterday on an official visit that will last several days.

Interior Ministers Meet

JN041617 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1540 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 4 July--'Izzat Ibrahim, Revolution Command Council member and interior minister, met here today with his Bulgarian counterpart Dimitur Stoyanov. The two ministers discussed ways to consolidate cooperation between the two countries in the various fields.

The Bulgarian minister arrived in Baghdad last night on a visit of several days to Iraq.

CHIEF OF ROYAL COURT ADDRESSES BRITISH ACADEMY

JN032027, Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] His Excellency Sharif 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, has said that the quest for peace in the Middle East should express the Arabs' common interests and legitimate aspirations. Such a peace should focus its central attention on Palestinian human and national rights.

In a speech delivered this afternoon in the Royal Academy for International Affairs in London, his excellency said: The path to peace requires the Arabs to start a constructive and frank dialog with the West in which the Arabs can emphasize that Israel can obtain peace and live in security, without dominating the lands of others. The Arabs should also explain that Israel's seizure of the lands of others is in itself a rejection of peace. The Arabs should also request that the Western states change their concepts about the area and the peace process. The Arabs should explain to these states, particularly the United States, that they cannot continue supporting Israel and its expansionist policy while maintaining their material and political cooperation with the Arab world.

Sharaf added: The Arabs refuse to march along the course taken by Egypt because it will not lead to a settlement of the Palestinian Problem, the restoration of Arab Jerusalem, the liberation of the occupied territories or save the people from groaning under the yoke of occupation. Furthermore, this course will not lead to a just and lasting peace.

Sharaf continued: The acceptable basis for the peace efforts since 1967 until now has been UN Security Council Resolution 242, and Resolution 338 which stemmed from it.

Speaking about the Jordanian stand, Sharaf said: Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the Middle East problem is unique for several reasons. Jordan's geographic location has made Jordan the first frontline Arab state in terms of its experience with Israel. This location has imposed on Jordan several commitments and controls.

Sharaf said: The Jordanian people have lived on the frontlines adjoining Israeli regional expansion. The Jordanian people have lived with the Palestinian people during their long suffering.

This has made the Jordanian people capable of adapting to their circumstances and the experience they have gained. Therefore, the Jordanian people's judgment on the Middle East problems and the chances of peace in the Middle East are a realistic judgment derived from their proximity to the point of danger and from their participation in drawing up the decisions of war and peace in the area.

KISSINGER ARRIVES FOR BRIEF VISIT

JN040811 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 4 Jul 79 P 1 JN

[Text] Amman--The former U.S. secretary of state, Dr. Henry Kissinger, arrived in Amman yesterday on a short visit to Jordan. During his visit, Kissinger will meet with a number of senior Jordanian officials.

TISHRIN ON FORMATION OF NEW LEBANESE GOVERNMENT

JN041157 Damascus SANA in Arabic 2900 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 4 July--In today's issue TISHRIN comments on the designation of Dr Salim Al-Huss to form the new Lebanese government and on the agent parties' eagerness to thwart his mission by keeping Lebanon in a whirlpool. TISHRIN says that these parties could find no way to attack Al-Huss except to accuse him of coordinating with the Palestinians and Arabs, forgetting that in recent weeks some of their leaders have resorted to all sorts of pleas in an attempt to persuade any of the Palestinians or Arabs to enter into a dialog with them.

The paper says that the weeks following the resignation of Al-Huss' previous government have proven that the total national rejection of these parties' participation in the government necessitated the redesignation of Al-Huss to form a government.

TISHRIN asserts that it has become very clear that the only way to establish a Lebanese government capable of confronting the developments and requirements at the present stage and of dealing with the enormous tasks and accomplishing the badly needed measures is to form a strong government that includes Lebanese forces that believe in a free, sovereign and united Arab Lebanon. This should be the criterion for the participation of any party.

Concluding its article, TISHRIN says: It is the duty of all honest and patriotic Lebanese forces to support president Sarkis' designation of Al-Huss and to make Al-Huss' endeavors less difficult, so that Lebanon--through the efforts of those who believe in it--can put an end to its ordeal.

SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN021354 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1258 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 2 July--A Soviet delegation led by Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade, arrived in Damascus at noon today to participate in the celebrations marking the opening of the 26th Damascus International Fair. He was received at Damascus international airport by Assistant Economy and Foreign Trade Minister 'Ammar Jammal.

DPRK FOREIGN TRADE VICE MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN021355 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1255 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 2 July--A DPRK delegation led by Pang Tae-Yul, vice minister of foreign trade, arrived here this morning to represent his country at the celebrations marking the opening of the 26th Damascus International Fair. Pang Tae-Yul was received at Damascus international airport by Assistant Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr 'Ammar Jammal.

ALGERIA

MEASURES AGAINST FORMER PRESIDENT BEN BELLA LIFTED

JN041946 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1940 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Algiers, 4 July--It was announced here tonight that the measures which had been taken against former Algerian President Ahmed Ben Bella were lifted.

5 Jul Release

ID050948 Paris Domestic Service in French 0800 GMT 5 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Ahmed Ben Bella is in good health and his morale is excellent. At least, that is what his wife has just said. Independent Algeria's first president has just been freed after 14 years of virtually secret detention. Algerian television announced his release last night. Ben Bella is almost free. He is now going to live at M'sila, 300 km south of Algiers. He will have the right to meet with whoever he likes, but he must not leave the area.

LIBYA

OIL MINISTER STRESSES ECONOMIC INTERDEPENDENCE OF STATES

DW021236 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2100 GMT 29 Jun 79 DW

[Correspondent Seibert interview with Libyan Minister for Petroleum Izz ad-Din al-Mabruk, apparently in Geneva, original language unknown--recorded]

[Text] [Question] May we say that the times of modest prices are past?

[Answer] No doubt about it, and the consumer countries should note that prices only go up, that the era of cheap energy is over for good.

[Question] Speaking in terms of the world economy, what do you anticipate from such a price policy?

[Answer] We, the OPEC countries, always adapt to conditions. So far we have been very moderate and acted responsibly in world-economic respect, for we are part of the world economy, and a recession would hit us, too. We want to adapt moderately, but we are always described as those culpable, the scoundrels of the world economy. This simply is not true. We have shown this again here.

[Question] Are you not fearing any negative consequences such as a price increase for industrial goods?

[Answer] Yes, this is the vicious circle. We jack up our oil prices, the others hike prices for their industrial goods and thus again swallow our extra proceeds. But one thing is definite: All of us are interdependent. We need the industrial countries to develop, and they need us. This problem can be solved only in such a way that all countries sit down at a table and jointly discuss the structure of the world economy.

[Question] But are you not enlarging the gap with the have-nots, the poor countries of the Third and Fourth Worlds?

[Answer] We are aware that they are badly off. Basically we belong to them. The only difference is that we are slightly more lucky, having our good oil.

Many cannot produce anything, others do not have any raw materials. They practically suffer dually, for they are importing inflation and pay constantly higher prices. This is why we devoted much time to this topic here at the conference, and we decided to continue assisting these countries. We have set up a committee which is to find out how a special fund can be financed to which we and the industrial countries should jointly contribute. If the industrial countries are really in earnest with their assistance, then they have a chance to show it here.

IRAN'S MONTAZERI ARRIVES, MEETS JALLUD 4 JUL

ID041452 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud received this morning at Ash-Sha'b Palace Shaykh [as heard] Mohammed Montazeri, a revolutionary leader in Iran, who arrived in Tripoli yesterday.

Staff Major Jallud expressed the idea of the cohesion of the two revolutions of Libya and Iran and the determination of the Great First of September Revolution to stand by the Iranian popular revolution.

The meeting was attended by the head of external liaison office of the General Secretariat of the People's Congress and the brother editor-in-chief of AL-'USBU AS-SIYASI.

MOROCCO

TRADE MINISTER JASSOUS LEAVES FOR MOSCOW

ID012127 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Azzeddine Jassous, the minister of commerce and industry, left for Moscow today at the head of a delegation including Taher Bouchaara, the director of foreign trade, and [name indistinct], the director of the marketing and exporting bureau.

During his stay in the Soviet capital, the minister will sign a long-term Moroccan-USSR trade agreement with his Soviet counterpart, Nikolay Patlichev. The agreement, which will be in effect for 7 years and will then automatically be renewed for 5 years, is expected to strengthen Moroccan-Soviet trade relations. The minister will meet with some Soviet officials in Moscow, and especially with representatives of the state committee for foreign economic relations.

Azzeddine Jassous will discuss with Soviet officials a number of issues of concern to both countries in the fields of trade exchange and economic cooperation.

SUDAN

VICE PRESIDENT RECEIVES EGYPTIAN TRADE DELEGATION

JN021515 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1425 GMT 2 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 2 July--Ar-Rashid at-Tahir Bakr, vice president and minister of foreign affairs, today received Egyptian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Dr Hamid as-Sayih and Finance Minister 'Ali Lutfi in the presence of Faruq al-Maqbul, minister of cooperation, commerce and supply. The ministers briefed the vice president on the results of the meetings of the joint technical committee and the steps made toward integration in the economic and trade fields.

U.S. ENVOY STRAUSS MEETS WITH BEGIN, CABINET 3 JUL

TA031125 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Jul 79 TA

[Text] A meeting at the prime minister's office in Jerusalem between the U.S. delegation headed by Ambassador Robert Strauss and the Israeli ministerial team headed by the prime minister ended a short while ago. At first there was a limited meeting: The prime minister and Minister Burg on the one hand and Ambassadors Strauss and Lewis on the other. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that the prime minister emphasized the importance Israel attaches to the Camp David agreements and that the government intends to honor the spirit and letter of these agreements. They state that Jordan and the representatives of the territories will be co-opted to the talks, and though we regret their absence Israel is prepared to enter the autonomy negotiations without them.

Our correspondent has learned that Mr Begin emphasized that we should negotiate all practical matters. Ambassador Strauss said that his presence points more than anything else to President Carter's commitment to the achievement of peace in the region.

At the moment Ambassador Strauss is ending a news conference at the King David Hotel and will later leave by helicopter for a tour of the green line region.

Burg on Meeting

TA031146 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 3 Jul 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Excerpts] A short while ago Strauss and his delegation ended a long talk with the Israeli team to the autonomy talks which also included the prime minister. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports from the prime minister's office in Jerusalem.

[Eshel--live] At the end of the meeting I exchanged words with the head of the Israeli ministerial team to the autonomy talks, Dr Yosef Burg. [begin recording]

[Eshel] I understand this was not only a social meeting. This was a work meeting and...

[Burg] There was a talk between the prime minister and myself and Robert Strauss and Ambassador Lewis. We talked over several issues. Some of these touched on the autonomy matters. We also talked about the world energy situation and about current oil questions. We have all just had a good time: The prime minister talked, welcomed the guests, explained things. Guest Strauss did the same: talked and explained things. Peace be on Israel and, God willing, also on the region.

[Eshel] Ambassador Strauss said yesterday he will accept your and Minister Tamir's suggestion to discuss practical matters. Has this been expressed in today's talks?

[Burg] I would like to say that this is an incorrect quotation. He said that he is certainly of the opinion that practical matters should be dealt with and he, on his part, will think of proposals that may be acceptable to all. [end recording]

Meeting With Press

TA031653 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 3 Jul 79 TA

[From the Afternoon Newsreel]

[Text] Is it possible to introduce Jordan to the negotiations on the autonomy, and how could this be done? This was the main question in this morning's meeting of Ambassador Strauss and Labor Party leader Shim'on Peres. At the end of the meeting, MK Peres said that he had gained the impression that the Americans were interested in Jordan's joining the political negotiations. Our Knesset correspondent Moshe Hakohen heard additional details on the meeting from Shim'on Peres. [Begin recording]

[Peres] I gained the impression that Ambassador Strauss is conducting a fact-finding examination at this stage. He is checking the field, the people, the active figures, the nature of the obstacles and the possibilities. I told him that as far as I was concerned the primary problem in any kind of negotiations was to be present on the spot on time, before the storm starts to rage.

[Hakohen] Which storm?

[Peres] The one to erupt when the truth becomes clear; that is, that there is no agreement between the Egyptians and ourselves on the nature of the autonomy. Therefore, we again return to the same issue: Which party will participate in the negotiations. I think that there are no differences of opinion on this issue: The PLO is not a possible party--and as far as we are concerned the PLO is not even a desirable party. Maybe it could have been a party, as far as the United States is concerned, had it changed its ways. The real partner is Jordan and we devoted the main part of the talk to this topic: If there was a way to make Jordan return to the negotiations.

[Hakohen] Did you gain the impression from this talk that the United States believes that there is a possibility of making Jordan join the negotiations now?

[Peres] I could not answer this question right now. However, I would say that the United States is indeed interested in introducing Jordan to the negotiations. [end recording]

News Conference

TA031255 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 3 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Robert Strauss, America's delegate to the autonomy talks, this morning met the Israeli negotiating team. Prime Minister Begin made it clear that Israel would honor the letter and the spirit of the Camp David accords. After these talks at the prime minister's office, Strauss gave a news conference; and reporting is David Essing. [Begin recording]

[Essing] After 2 days of talks Ambassador Strauss said he has had a productive time getting acquainted with the Israeli position. Strauss had come to listen and learn. He had not presented any solutions, nor made any suggestions. A major obstacle in the autonomy talks is the agenda. Israel wants to discuss concrete issues while Egypt favors a discussion of principles. Where does Robert Strauss stand on the issue?

[Strauss] Well, I am not going...I have heard a presentation by the Israelis, how they deem it most appropriate to proceed. We will hear an equally persuasive, an equally articulate discussion, presentation by our Egyptian friends, colleagues later tonight and tomorrow and the next day, and then we will begin to assess the situation. I don't think there is going to be...I am not really overly concerned about that at the moment, and I am not going to comment until I heard both sides. We had not given it much thought when we arrived here, yes.

[Essing] On the American role Strauss said President Carter has a personal and political commitment to President as-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin. Strauss says, this means he will be a full partner in the negotiations. President Carter's special ambassador disclosed that he has already been in contact with Palestinian representatives but not with the PLO. On the issue of the Israeli settlements, Strauss made his position crystal clear:

[Strauss] Well, the position of our government is very well-known, and I happen to personally fully agree with the position of our government. Very frankly, I have not failed to state and restate that position from time to time. So far, as I am personally concerned, I find that it is a negative overhanging the peace process, from my point of view.

[Essing] After winding up his talks in Jerusalem this morning Strauss went on a helicopter tour over Judaea and Samaria. Strauss says he might get some flack for the trip but he feels it important to get a first-hand view of the real state. Asked whether he will complete the negotiations within the 12-month timeframe, Strauss replied that he has no magic wand to come up with easy answers and that 12 months is a short period of time. [end recording]

Departure for Egypt

TA031537 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 3 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The chief U.S. representative to the autonomy talks, Robert Strauss, took off a short while ago for Cairo together with his retinue, after having been here for about 3 days.

Ambassador Strauss arrived at Ben-Gurion Airport in an IDF helicopter, in which he made a tour over Judaea and Samaria. Our correspondent Dan Eshel, who was on the flight, remarks that this was only the second tour by a U.S. official over those areas. The first tour was made by U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown.

The tour was made under the guidance of Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon and it was attended by the greater part of the American party, as well as by the head of the Israeli team for the autonomy talks, Dr Yosef Burg, and by Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir. Our correspondent reports that among other locations, Strauss also flew over Elon More and Nabulus. Minister Sharon told him that there are now 26 settlements in the Jordan Valley, and that in his opinion 50 settlements should be set up in order to provide the settlement project with a sound basis.

Ministers on Strauss Visit

TA040723 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 4 Jul 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] The ministerial team to the autonomy negotiations will convene this morning with the prime minister to sum up and conclude the position of the Israeli delegation for the next round of talks to open in Alexandria tomorrow. Robert Strauss' visit to Israel will also be appraised in the meeting. Last night the ministers who took part in the talks summed up their impressions for our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer.

[Schiffer--begin recording] Robert Strauss left the Israeli ministerial team to the autonomy negotiations ignorant about his real views regarding the nature of autonomy. The U.S. position was not definitely expressed in the 2 days of talks between the U.S. delegation and the ministers, Knesset members and Israeli personages. The feeling is that Robert Strauss will reveal his positions at a later stage of the talks, perhaps only when a deadlock develops. The views were not revealed then but an impression was left by the man himself, by Robert Strauss. Dr Burg said that the senior U.S. representative industriously learned the problems on the agenda of the negotiations, listened attentively and was cautious in expressing his views. Despite the denial by Robert Strauss, the Israeli ministers confirm again that the Strauss-led U.S. team supported the Israeli position as it was expressed to him, namely, that discussion should begin with the practical matters concerning the establishment of the self-administration and should not open with the objectives of the negotiations or with setting principles regarding the nature of the self-administration, as the Egyptians propose.

Minister Tamir said last night that in the meetings in Alexandria tomorrow there is a good chance that the agenda of the discussions will be determined according to the Israeli conception. Our position, he said, is well-founded and is compatible with the documents agreed on by both parties.

The Israeli ministers can point to agreement with the Americans on procedural matters, but as regards the substantive questions that will be raised in the talks, there are many fears of differences of opinion. Minister Moshe Nisim expressed the view that this phenomenon may make the negotiations difficult in future. This man wants to succeed. He is a U.S. attorney who will not waste time. These were the comments about Robert Strauss by the personalities who met him during his visit in Israel and this is what the fears stem from. [end recording]

DAVAR: U.S. PRESSURE REOPENS BI'R ZAYT COLLEGE

TA031242 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Jul 79 p 1 TA

[By Dani Robinstein]

[Text] The sudden change in the military administration's West Bank policy to suspend the Nabulus trials and to reopen the Bi'r Zayt college follows U.S. appeal on the matter in anticipation of the Strauss visit.

Reliable West Bank sources reported yesterday that the U.S. had appealed to Israel before on the Bi'r Zayt college issue, and that the present appeal also included a request concerning the legal procedures against Arab figures in Nabulus.

The U.S. appeal explains that such a change in Israeli policy in the West Bank is essential for a more congenial atmosphere among the Palestinians in the occupied territories, because Strauss intends to give momentum to the autonomy talks in the territories.

The DAVAR correspondent points out that in the middle of last week senior defense officials claimed that the military administration does not intend to give in on the Nabulus trials, and a senior military government officer even announced some time ago that Bi'r Zayt college would remain closed for the time being. Copious material has been prepared by the military authorities outlining the reasons for keeping Bi'r Zayt college closed. The change in policy therefore springs not from internal considerations, but from the U.S. demarche.

LOCAL COUNCIL SEEKS COURT RULING TO STOP WORK IN GALILEE

TA291714 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 29 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The local council of the Galilee village of Mi'ilya has asked the authorities not to start work to build the observation point west of the village until the district court decides on the appeal submitted by the representative of that Arab village.

The head of the local council, Ilyas (Layus), told our correspondent Gad Levi that the argument over the ownership of the area in which the observation point will be established is connected with the Haifa District Court decision of 3 years ago, a judgment given in the absence of representatives of the village. The villagers claim that they were not represented due to a series of administrative errors. Now they are seeking a decision which would repeal that court decision, which confirmed state ownership over a large area of lands which had been disputed for a long time.

INVESTIGATION INTO HALHUL INCIDENT ENDS

TA021955 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 2 Jul 79 TA

[Text] The investigation into the Halhul incident, which took place about 4 months ago and in the course of which two local youths were killed, has ended. Our correspondent has learned that the police are convinced that an Israeli citizen involved in the incident shot and killed the girl (Rab'ah Shalalda), while the local youth who was killed in the same incident was apparently hit by shots fired by an IDF soldier.

COMMERCE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH EGYPT 4 JUL

TA041815 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 4 Jul 79 TA

[Text] Deals between Israeli and Egyptian concerns in the petrochemical sphere and pesticides have already been signed. At this moment a delegation of Egyptian businessmen is visiting Israel. Our economic affairs correspondent reports that a multimillion pound deal will soon be signed between the Hadera paper mill and Egyptian concern.

GOVERNMENT DISCLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY FOR SA'ADATI DETENTION

LD041130 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In connection with the arrest of Seyyed Mohammad Reza Sa'adati [a Mujahidin-e Khalq leader], the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has announced: In order to inform the public and to confirm what is already clear, it is pointed out that the government had no hand in the arrest and detention of Mr Seyyed Mohammad Reza Sa'adati. It is further to be noted that the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, from the outset until now, normally has no form of involvement in matters relating to detention and the revolutionary courts.

Delay In sa'adati Case

LD041136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The office of the prosecutor general of the Islamic revolution of Iran has announced: The newspapers have carried comments about Mohammad Reza Sa'adati; it is to be pointed out that Mohammad Reza Sa'adati has delayed answering the court case until a representative of the Mujahidin-e Khalq is present. This organization has not sent a representative with identification documents from 18 June to date, and this has caused the delay. Mohammad Reza Sa'adati has pointed out that all his operations were carried out with the permission of the said organization, and investigation into the validity or falsehood of this allegeation is necessary.

[Signed] Interrogator of the Islamic Revolutionary Court.

Sa'adati Demonstrators Clash

LD041140 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A crowd of about 10,000 people of various groups staged demonstrations in Tehran streets yesterday afternoon, demanding the release of Mohammad Reza Sa'adati, member of the Mujahidin-e Khalq. Mohammad Reza Sa'adati has been arrested on charges of organizational ties and exchange of documents with one of the secretaries of the Soviet Embassy. The demonstrators marched through the streets and later held a meeting in front of the Justice Ministry, reading out their resolution.

Along the march route, groups of people also shouted slogans in opposition to the demonstrators and expressed support for the arrest and trial of Sa'adati on the charge of espionage. These groups, which were estimated at approximately 5,000, also held a meeting in front of the Ministry of Justice and shouted slogans. The demonstrations led to clashes between a number from both sides, as a result of which, four people were injured. The revolutionary guards intervened to put an end to the clashes and dispersed the groups by firing into the air. These demonstrations came to an end at 2100 last night.

BILL APPROVED ON CHARGES AGAINST ARMY, POLICE PERSONNEL

LD031336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a report by a correspondent of the central news bureau, the bill concerning speeding up the investigation of accusations of antirevolutionary activities by the personnel of the army, police and gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran has been approved by the Revolutionary Council.

According to this bill, if a complaint or charges concerning the personnel of the army, police or gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic is received after 10 July 1979, it is not valid for invistigation, suing or punishment, of the accused. The text of the aforementioned bill is as follows:

Article 1--If a person has a complaint or wishes to prefer charges against employees or personnel of the army, police or gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran, which may be investigated in the revolutionary courts of the Islamic Republic of Iran, he can present his case by 10 July 1979 at the leatest to the revolutionary courts, providing evidence and presenting the [word indistinct], his complete name and address and the name of the person against whom he is preferring charges.

Note 1--According to the orders of Imam Khomeyni, personnel of the army, police and gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran against whom no complaints have been lodged or no charges preferred in the period prior to 10 July will not be liable to investigation or suing or punishment after 10 July 1979. Thus complaints or charges submitted after the abovementioned date or which lack the name or address of the person who is preferring the charges or of the accused will not be accepted.

Note 2--If the person lodging a complaint or preferring charges cannot prove his allegation we will be considered guilty of libel, and in the case of libel he can be prosecuted in the revolutionary courts of the Islamic Republic of Iran and sentenced up to 3 years' imprisonment.

Article 2--The offices of the revolutionary prosecutors of the Islamic Republic of Iran in cities are required to investigate all files and express their views concerning all cases of personnel of the army, police and gendarmerie which have been presented to those courts. Their investigation should be completed by 24 August at the latest, and they should send the files together with the appropriate verdict to the office of the revolutionary prosecutor general of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Tehran so that the necessary decision can be taken concerning the accused.

Article 3--In case the revolutionary courts or the offices of the prosecutors of the Islamic Republic of Iran find it necessary to summon or arrest one of the abovementioned personnel, they should send the summons through the head of the prosecuting office of the army, the head of the national police or the commander of the national gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The abovementioned officers are dutybound to hand over the accused to the office of the prosecutor or the revolutionary court of the Islamic Republic of Iran no later than 1 week after the date of receipt of the summons. Otherwise, the legal authorities of the office of the prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran will act as it deems necessary to summon and arrest the accused. Officials who refrain from carrying out the abovementioned orders or indulge in procrastination regarding the presentation and handing over of the accused will be liable to prosecution by that court or the office of the prosecutor.

Article 4--The offices of the prosecutors or the revolutionary courts of the Islamic Republic of Iran should announce the names of all persons against whom charges have been preferred no later than 25 July 1979 to the relevant forces of the army, police or gendarmerie of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Article 5--As of the date of the approval of this bill and regulations, laws or statutes of the offices of the prosecutors or the revolutionary courts of the Islamic Republic of Iran which are contrary to the contents of this bill are declared null.

PROSECUTOR REVOKES CIRCULAR SUSPENDING INVESTIGATIONS

LD031004 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a report from PARS, Mr Shahshahani, prosecutor of Tehran, announced yesterday in a telephone conversation with PARS that the problems concerning the Qasr Prison have been solved through the social awareness of the officials of the prison and through the revolutionary endeavor of the valiant Islamic Revolutionary Guards of Iran. Thus the implementation of the circular of 4 days ago by the prosecutor of Tehran to police stations and officials of the Ministry of Justice, ordering them not to accept or investigate people's complaints and claims, is now to cease.

The text of another circular, which has been issued by the prosecutor of Tehran to end the implementation of the previous circular, reads as follows:

The implementation of Circular No 4/11957 dated 28 June 1979 is now stopped. All officials of the Ministry of Justice are henceforth required to record and investigate crimes and proceed with the arrest and summoning of the accused, the preparation of the preliminary files and bringing the accused to trial in Tehran.

Since some individuals and groups, because of their own doctrinal inclinations, have wrongly interpreted the 28 June circular from the prosecutor of Tehran, the prosecutor of Tehran--who has no political affiliations--rejects such interpretations and comments. The prosecutor of Tehran deeply believes in the revolutionary responsibility and sincere faith of the officials of Qasr Prison and in the Islamic Revolutionary Guards, who are the true and responsible soldiers of this revolution, and confirms their services.

[Signed] Prosecutor of Tehran Shahshahani.

KHOMEYNI CALLS FOR PATIENCE IN RESTORATION OF CIVILIZED LIFE

LD032134 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, a group of tribal students from Fars, Kohkiluyehva Boyer Ahmad and Mamasani provinces were received by Imam Khomeyni yesterday afternoon. During the meeting the Imam Khomeyni made the following speech:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate: Our current problem is that every tribe imagines that it is deprived and has been divested of all the vestiges of civilization, when as a matter of fact the issue is not confined to a particular group. In Tehran itself, which is the capital, they have told me that there are some 30 quarters where people are deprived of all the things that are necessary for the life of an individual human being. The lack of water, electricity, hygiene and so on are among the aspects of life under the previous regime which have been inherited, and now that the revolution has taken place, we are still in a state of a revolution after months have elapsed.

It is now some 5 months since the thieves left. They took whatever Iran had, and whatever they could not take with them they expropriated from the banks. They plundered the banks and then went on their way [as heard]. It is nearly 5 months since we escaped from the clutches of these plunderers, and the realm is left in the hands of a government and nation which has nothing. Its economy is bankrupt; its culture is vestigial. All the different parts of Iran--from the center to the farthest points, except for some places--are deprived of even the vestiges of civilization, and now that freedom has come, a number of people have gone out either to plunder or to spread confusion. Some of these are of various ideological deviations, while others are not, but they are the remnants of the same regime.

Housing construction has now begun in certain parts, road construction has begun, but a vast Iran, without sufficient means, must perforce be put right gradually. Do you imagine that after the revolution everything could be put right all of a sudden in 1 or 2 days, in 1 or 2 months, or even in a year? This is not possible. I should say that these people are even doing wonders for having done so much. The government is engaged in putting everything right in various fields. It has gone right back to the start to prevent the shantytown dwellers from remaining where they are and from failing to attend to their work and plow the land.

This provisional government should be granted a period of grace in order to allow the transition to be realized. The provisional government is busy night and day working out plans for reform and attending to the condition of the people, but what it needs is time. The main thing is that the government should become stabilized. Our constitution is now under investigation. Later, you yourselves should also elect persons who are scholarly, committed to Islam, who believe in the Islamic Republic, who are nationalist and who lean neither to the left nor to the right, and delegate them to examine the constitution. Your destiny lies with the constitution, with our constitution. May God grant you all success. May you be supported and may we all strive for Islam. Let us work and let us all help toward construction; let us help Islam and the government, and peace and God's mercy and benedictions be with you.

BELITTLES NATURAL SCIENCES VALUE

LD042338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A group of Tehran University professors have been received by the imam. In a speech addressed to them, the imam said:

In the name of God the compassionate, the merciful. The difference between Western universities and Islamic universities should be as set out by Islam. Western universities, whatever status they achieve, try to (?understand) nature. They do not control nature. Islam does not have a [word indistinct] opinion toward the natural sciences. The natural sciences, whatever status they achieve, will conform to the desires of Islam.

The imam added: Those who claim they know the world have merely seen a passing phase of the world and are content. Those who say they know man know only a shadow of man, not even man but his animal self, and suppose that man is what they have seen. Those who claim they are Islamic experts have merely seen a glimpse of the transient surface of Islam and they suppose they know Islam.

Further on in his speech, the imam said: We did not have anything before the revolution; you did not have a university and we did not have a seminary. Everything was controlled by them.

AYATOLLAH QOMI ON MARXISTS, U.S., ISRAEL, AFGHANISTAN

LD031308 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] His Eminence Ayatollah Qomi took part in an interview with the chief editor of the American magazine, GAO REVIEW, in Mashhad and answered questions by the American correspondent. In this interview Ayatollah Qomi, who spent 15 years in prison and exile under the previous regime, described his struggles against the hated regime of the past and said: God willing, the religious leadership toppled a despotic and repressive regime. Alluding to Israeli aggression and massacre in southern Lebanon, Ayatollah Qomi condemned the American policy of cooperation with Israel. In another part of this interview, he said: Islam values the status of women and permits their participation in social activities that do not violate Islamic laws.

With regard to the activities of communist and Marxist groups, Ayatollah Qomi said: The membership of these groups is very small; they are merely very noisy. In any case, they are free and they are also free to issue publications and to speak with complete freedom. But since their words are unfounded and they hear decisive answers, they are unable to accomplish anything.

At this point, the chief editor of the American GAO REVIEW said: As a tourist who has studied your country for some time, I now feel that the difficulties of the past have been resolved to some extent, and the people look very happy and satisfied. They look as if they have started a new life, since there is a special enthusiasm apparent in trade and business.

Ayatollah Qomi said in reply: That is so; the Iranian nation is happy with the freedom it has gained and because the satanic government has been eliminated. God willing, after the complete establishment of the Islamic republican government, you will see that Iran will become a paradise and (?a flower garden) for the world.

At the end of this interview, he said: American senators and officials speak loudly about human rights and yet they trample underfoot these rights because of their cooperation with Israel, and this is the greatest crime the United States inflicts on the world. If America defends human rights, why has it chosen to be silent about the massacre of the people of Afghanistan?

ENVOY WARNS U.S. OF OIL CUT IF IT CARRIES OUT THREATS

JN042111 Tehran International Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Jul 79 JN

[Text] (?'Ali) Shams Ardakani, ambassador of the Islamic republic in Kuwait, said today that the United States will be faced with at least a 6-month oil cut if it tries to carry out its threat to occupy the oilwells in the Persian Gulf area. He said that the Iranian Government will not allow any foreign country to interfere in the Persian Gulf through the Strait of Hormuz. In a statement in Kuwait, he said that a million Iranian revolutionaries are ready to confront any foreign attack.

IRAN TO SEVER DOLLAR-RIAL CURRENCY LINKS

LD041716 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt], Dear listeners, as part of a series of important currency decisions, the Central Bank of Iran is taking steps to sever the links between the rial and dollar. The governor of the Central Bank of Iran has given an interview to our economic reporter in which he discusses the country's important currency decisions. Our reporter, Hasan Hafezi, has a report on the country's new currency decisions.

In the course of a series of important currency decisions, the Central Bank of Iran is severing the links between the rial and dollar and will make arrangements so that the billions of rials taken out of Iran at the height of the revolution by the refugees connected with the former regime cannot be used as legal tender. The Central Bank has also decided to sell 20 percent more currency to those travelling abroad, sick persons, students and pensioners leaving for or residing abroad, and allow them other important facilites.

NEW OIL PRICES ANNOUNCED AFTER OPEC MEETING

JN031933 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1740 GMT 3 Jul 79 JN

[Text] Iranian delegates to the recent OPEC meeting in Geneva have announced that the new minimum price of Iranian heavy oil will be $19.70 per barrel and the maximum price will be $19.90 per barrel, whereas the minimum price of Iranian light oil will be $21 per barrel and the maximum price will be $22 per barrel. The Iranian delegates have also emphasized that present OPEC oil production increased 2 to 3 percent over last year. Hence, the Iranian delegates stressed, Saudi Arabia will not be requested to increase its oil production. This also applies to the OPEC member states.

Speaking in a press interview, the Iranian delegates have stressed that the current chaos in the world oil market has mainly resulted from the oil-consuming countries' tendency to stockpile great maounts of oil, Therefore, the oil-producing countries have not contributed to the current shortage in oil supplies. Also, OPEC is not responsible for the recent increase in prices. On the contrary, the Western countries are solely to be blamed because they have increased the taxes on gas stations [as heard], which resulted in a sudden increase of gas prices.

SANCTIONS INTRODUCED AGAINST KHUZESTAN INDUSTRIAL ACTION

LD031814 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A statement issued by the Office of the Khuzestan public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution reads: In view of the fact that the Islamic revolution has been crowned with victory and that the time has come for more work and construction, we wish to remind all our Khuzestani sisters and brothers that any sit-in or go-slow in government offices, particularly education and training departments, governors' offices, municipalities, justice departments and the office of the public prosecutor of the Islamic revolution, which are needed by the people on a daily basis, is declared prohibited. Any transgressor s will be deemed criminals and will be legallly prosecuted and arrested.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR DISCOURAGES DEMONSTRATIONS, SIT-INS

LD041026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been published by the chief public prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran today:

In the Almighty's name, certain groups, in an effort to influence the revolutionary courts and public prosecution offices have staged demonstrations and sit-ins which resulted violent incidents yesterday. I warn the entire Iranian Muslim nation that such acts will lead to nothing but fratricide, as is happening in Turkey, and groups that commit such acts will be held responsible before God and the Iranian nation. Belief in the genuineness of the people's revolution and the safeguarding of its achievements require that this kind of behavior cease so that no opportunity is offered to counterrevolutionary and hated elements of the previous regime who await such an opportunity. I thus ask all brothers and sisters who believe in the revolution to take an unbiased view of the consequences of such acts on these and similar occasions and not be responsible for creating a situation which would be exploited by enemies and would cause regret.

[Signed] Chief public prosecutor of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

FORMER JUDGES TELL KHOMEYNI SAVAK STILL ACTIVE

LD031804 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Former judges and investigative magistrates of Tehran's Islamic Revolutionary Public Prosecutor's Office were received by Imam Khomeyni in Qom yesterday and presented to him a report on the course of their work during the past 4 months.

The report said, in part: We have come to tell you that the counterrevolution is continuing to be active and that the original elements of the former regime are being kept in the revolution's prisons. The former judges and investigative magistrates of Tehran's Islamic Revolutionary Public Prosecutor's Office added: SAVAK's organs are secretly active against the revolution.

SENTENCES PASSED ON THREE SAVAK AGENTS

LD042343 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Dear listeners, the Islamic Revolutionary Court of Tehran, after several days of investigation, has announced the sentences passed on three agents of the former regime. The spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Court of Tehran has made a telephone report on this announcement, which we will now hear:

In the name of God, the breaker of the oppressors: The first branch of the Central Islamic Revolutionary Court has announced its verdict on three of the loyal elements of the hated former regime. The verdict followed six investigatory sessions and several hours of deliberation. In the first order, 'Ali Akbar Mohammad Khani, the son of (Sha'ban), retired brigadier general of the army, the last officer in charge of the Second Department of the abolished SAVAK, former officer in charge of the secret intelligence collection office of the G-2 intelligence command of the former army general staff, was accused of:

1. Close cooperation with the intelligence organizations of the United States and Israel, meaning the CIA and Mossad, and also cooperation with the usurping Israel against the Islamic countries and espionage activities directed against the Islamic masses.

2. Participation in the formation of an atmosphere of suppression and oppression and the use of these conditions for the hated former regime by honest services rendered in the management of the secret intelligence collection office of the army G-2.

3. Participation in suppressing the demonstrations of the freedom fighters and seekers of their rights, thus establishing the roots of the satanic Pahlavi regime by working as the officer in charge of the Second Department of the abolished SAVAK.

Because of these deeds he is to be considered a sower of corruption on earth, and in accordance with the imam's statement [that nobody should be sentenced to death unless he has directly partaken in murder or torture leading to death] he is sentenced to 5 years corrective imprisonment. In addition, the money and wealth gathered unrightfully by the accused from other people, which is detailed in the file, will be confiscated and given to the fund for the oppressed.

In the second order, Faramarz Rasekh, the son of Mohammad Reza, second lieutenant of police, officer in charge of the intelligence office of the police and public places of Chalus, was accused of:

1. Participation in the pursuit, control and arrest of those working against the hated former regime by the members of the so-called antisabotage committee of SAVAK.

2. Participation in suppressing the demonstrations of the Muslim people of Chalus and confronting the struggles of the right-seeking people of this town.

3. Organizing the suppression and oppression of the society of Chalus by spying and cooperating with SAVAK and police intelligence, and by interrogating and physically injuring and insulting those arrested.

4. Confronting the Islamic movement of the people of Chalus by preparing the plan used to attack the congregation mosque of the city and destroy religious books, arresting the struggling clergy and harming them, and also damaging and destroying the private property of the residents of Chalus.

Because of these things, he is to be considered a sower of corruption on earth, and in accordance with the imam's statement he is sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment, of which 2 must be spent in the Borzjan city prison and the rest in Tehran. He is also permanently dismissed from military and government service. The government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is responsible for providing for the dependent family of the accused during the period of his imprisonment.

In the third order, Ruhollah Mo'aber, son of Hoseyn 'Ali, the officer in charge of the operations in Ahvaz, SAVAK officer and specialist interrogator in the Third Department of Savak, accused of:

1. Participation in at least three cases of torture resulting in death.

2. Participation in several cases of arrest of mujahidin and strugglers by using firearms and also searching their houses.

3. Performing more than 100 interrogations, including torture of Jondisharpur University students, to which the accused has confessed.

4. Fostering the suppression and oppression of Ahvaz society, especially in the university and the education offices, by commanding the operation to suppress the students and teachers.

5. Establishing the roots of the satanic and antihuman Pahlavi regime by cooperating honestly and wholeheartedly with the hated SAVAK.

Because of these things, he is to be considered a sower of corruption on earth and is sentenced to death. The sentence is final and must be carried out. The sentence passed on the accused will be carried out in the next few hours.

QAZVIN REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL DENIES PROSECUTOR'S CHARGES

LD050730 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 5 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following statement was issued today by the Qazvin Islamic Revolutionary Council and the Qazvin Central Committee:

Remarks made by the Islamic revolutionary prosecutor of Qazvin regarding shortcomings in the committee and other matters are based on no evidence and thus denied. All the measures taken with regard to the arrest or the release of accused persons or prisoners are strictly based on the orders and decisions of the prosecutor personally, and the committee and council had nothing to do with them.

[Signed] The Qazvin Islamic Revolutionary Council.

TEHRAN COMMENTS ON DRAFT STATE BUDGET

LD031726 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. The document of the government's income and expenditure, the general budget, which is being prepared for the fiscal year, is an important document. In every country, the state budget is indicative of the government's current activities in various economic, social, cultural, constructional, educational and (?productive) fields. For this reason, in our country too the preparation and promulgation of the state budget enjoyed special protocol in previous years, in the sense that the previous governments under the satanic regime, instead of paying attention to the contents and the aims behind the general expenditure, attended to the framework of the budget and the ceremonies which facilitated its ratification.

Increasing the amount of the budget as was done in the previous years not only failed to lead to greater economic growth, but led to the destruction of the country's economy as a result of the increase in such superfluous and inflationary expenditures as military expenditures.

The amount of the budget was constantly increasing in previous years, from 785 billion rials in 1973 to 4.179 trillion rials in 1978. In other words, in just 5 years, the overall budget increased more than five times, and this was an increase that the domestic economy in no way had the capacity to tolerate. As a result, we saw how the purchasing power of the people's earnings and salaries was reduced and how class differences and the existence of the petty bourgeoisie, of the middlemen and mediators was preserved.

But the current year's budget of the revolutionary government is different in many ways from the previous budgets. To begin with, the current year's budget was not only prepared before the start of the next fiscal year but was presented to the Revolutionary Council in the middle of the fourth month of this fiscal year. The other point is that the Revolutionary Council, which is a new and revolutionary organ in the political arena of our country's politics, is the organ which has the authority to ratify it. But what is more important, the amount of the current year's budget is not only not higher than the budget of the previous year, it is less. In addition, it must be pointed out that the reduction in the expenditure of the current year's budget is due to the omission of superfluous expenditure, and not to any reduction in the construction funds or government payments to its employees.

By presenting its 2.44 trillion rial budget for the current year to the Revolutionary Council, which, notwithstanding a revenue figure of 2.107 trillion rials, shows a deficit of 332.7 billion rials, the revolutionary government has taken a new step to reduce the accelerating pace of the state budget. It was envisaged last year that the budget deficit this year would be double that of last year's budget and thus be in the area of 1.2 trillion rials, whereas, in spite of the economic difficulties after the revolution and during the reconstruction period, the current year's budget deficit has been reduced by about one-quarter.

The most prominent features distinguishing the budget of the revolution government from previous budgets is the way and the manner the budget funds are being expended. The staggering expenditures of the budgets of the past were all consumer expenditures, and their arbitrary growth was tantamount to a waste of budget funds. The exhorbitant figures of military expenditures and harmful investments abroad, as well as ornamental contracts concerning the assembly industries, were all expenditures and not investment. The current year's budget emphasizes investment expenditures. Gradual reduction in military expenditures has made it possible to direct the budget funds to construction and agricultural expenditures. Expending the budget in this way is investment and not expenditure, for it nurtures the foundations of sulf-sufficiency in our economy.

NATIONAL FRONT ELECTS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

LD041342 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The Central Council of the Iran National Front held a meeting at the front's central organization headquarters yesterday and elected the members of its executive committee. Dr Gholam Hoseyn Sadiqi, Dr Karim Sanjabi, Akhbar Parsa, Karimabadi, Abolfazi Qasemi, Qasem [word indistinct] and Hasan Mir Mohammad-Sadeqi were elected as members of the Executive Committee of the Iran National Front.

BAZARGAN RECEIVES PAKISTANI RELIGIOUS LEADER

LD042050 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Mr Amir 'Abbas Entezam in a telephone conversation has told PARS Molana Ansari, one of the religious leaders of Pakistan who is visiting our country, met Engineer Bazargan yesterday evening and talked about religious relations between the two countries. Mr Amir Entezam added: This meeting is merely religious in nature and is "removed from political problems." Molana Ansari is the official in charge of the committee for the influence of religion on the constitution in Pakistan. Molana Ansari will leave Iran on Friday.

31 CLERICS, RELIGIOUS SCHOLARS FROM IRAQ CROSS BORDER

LD042115 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a report sent from Qasr-e Shirin to PARS in Kermanshah, a group of 31 clerics and religious scholars have entered Iran through the border at Khosravi [on border with Iraq]. The son of Ayatollah Shirazi is said to be among this group. I should remind you that for some time now the agents of the Ba'thist government of Iraq have been making problems for the clergy of the seminaries of this country and forcing them, especially the Iranians, to leave the country.

KHOMEYNI RECEIVES PLO REPRESENTATIVE, 'ARAFAT MESSAGE

LD030922 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hani al-Hasan, representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Iran, was received by Imam Khomeyni at 2300 last night and submitted to him an important message from Yasir 'Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Hani al-Hasan told a PARS correspondent that in his message Yasir 'Arafat explained the situation in the Middle East and especially in southern Lebanon.

ELF Delegation Reception

LD030912 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A delegation from Eritrea led by Ahmad Mohammad Naser, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF], yesterday met with Imam Khomeyni in Qom. In an interview with PARS, Abdullah Soleyman Abdullah, member of the ELF Executive Council for Foreign Relations, said:

Imam Khomeyni, leader of Iran's Islamic revolution, has shown understanding of the struggle by the Muslim people of Eritrea and we hope that Iran's Islamic revolution will support the armed and just revolution of the Eritrean people under the leadership of the Eritrean Liberation Front. It is expected that in the near future an ELF office will open in Tehran.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF REAFFIRMS ARMY'S DUTY, IDEOLOGY

LD041106 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Maj Gen Naser Farbod, chief of general staff of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran, inspecting the Ahvaz armored division, said: The army's duty is to maintain the country's security and defend the borders. If we are not successful in performing this duty, the Iranian people will be unable to achieve their ideological and political aspirations. Our country's army chief of general staff said in another part of his speech: The army must now try harder to do away with inefficiency, because with the establishment of the Islamic republic in the country the army will have a (?greater share), and part of the huge budgets which used to be spent on the purchase of arms in the past will be used for the welfare of army personnel.

With regard to the army's mission, General Farbod said: The army should be ready to sacrifice its life for the nation. The Iranian Army belongs to the nation of Iran; the army is not separate from the nation, and we should prove this in action.

Our country's army chief of general staff added: Our army's ideology is the Islamic ideology, the same ideology which brought about the Islamic revolution, and we will advance on the path of the Islamic revolution with this same ideology. General Farbod referred to the sensitive position of Khuzestan, saying: Imperialism has always had its eye on this region, and we should frustrate the (?enemy's) designs by keeping alert.

TABRIZ UNIVERSITY PURGED OF 'UNDESIRABLES'

LD011346 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 1 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Following the purges in universities, the Revolutionary Purge Council of Tabriz University, after considering a number of files of the undesirable elements who played an important role in the establishment of the hated regime of the past, today issued its opinion on the dismissal of 55 professors, staff personnel and students of Tabriz University and sent their files to the Tabriz City Islamic Revolutionary Court for legal proceedings. It must be pointed out that at the initial stage of the purge at this university, 74 professors, staff personnel and students of Tabriz University were dismissed. The names of the people involved in the third group will be announced after the consideration of the Purge Council of Tabriz University. The 55 people dismissed in the second group include 11 university professors, 7 staff members and 37 students.

FARS TRIBES DECLARE SUPPORT FOR KHOMEYNI, KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR

LD041016 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0630 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The following statement has been published by a group of tribes of FARS Province:

In the Almighty's name. Greetings to the exalted leader, His Great Eminence Ayatollah Imam Khomeyni; greetings to the true martyrs of the Islamic Iranian Revolution; greetings to the Revolutionary Guard Corps and the guardians of all the martyrs. Now that our Islamic revolution has reached fruition under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni, with the will and endeavor of the struggling nation, certain counterrevolutionaries wish to suspend the revolutionary program of our country by means of provocation.

As the illustrious leader of the revolution has stressed on many occasions, they are misguided and they will not be able to sway the firm determination of the Iranian nation.

Another part of this statement reads: We the Jashni tribes of [word indistinct] of Fars once again declare our support for the leader of the revolution, the Islamic Republic government, Vice Admiral Madani [governor general of Khuzestan]--and the courageous people of Khuzestan and declare we are ready for all sacrifices. [Signed] the Brahimi, Najafi, Karimi, [Za'er], Sa'edi, Mohammadi, Javid, Safi Qoli, Kovari, Esma'ili, Dhahabi, Afshar, [Baqaf], Ahmadi, and Hemmati clans; and the Il-Khalqi, 'Ali Khani, Ghani, Ashrafi, Malek Hoseyni and Sadat Musavi Arab tribes.

MASHHAD COURT SENTENCES MAN TO 100 LASHES, DEATH

LD041120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Summary] The Islamic Revolutionary Court of Mashhad has sentenced 'Ali Khalajzadeh, known as Amir Khalajzadeh, to 100 lashes followed by execution as one sowing corruption on earth and having waged war against God and God's messenger. He was convicted of charges including, among other things, leading people wielding clubs, torturing young girls and women, forcing them to take drugs and alcohol in his private home, close collaboration with the Pahlavi regime and seizing people's property with armed force. The court's sentences were carried out in both cases last night; that is, he was given 100 lashes first and then executed.

ATTACK ON ILAM GOVERNOR'S OFFICE REPORTED

LD041028 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, the office of the governor general of Ilam was attacked by a group of unknown people the night before last. During the attack two fire bombs were thrown at the building which exploded with a huge bang. Following the incident, the governor general of Ilam said in a telephone conversation that officials concerned are investigating the matter. A number of people are suspected, and their names will be announced as soon as confirmation of their involvement is received. The Ilam governor general further said: Yesterday various tribes and groups in the Ilam region held a meeting and, while denouncing the incident, expressed their support for the Iranian Islamic Republic.

REVOLUTIONARY GUARDS SENT TO RAMHORMOZ AFTER CLAN FIGHTING

LD041748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Following the disturbances which have troubled part of the provincial city of Ramhormoz between the Janaki and Bakhti clans, 30 members of the Ramhormoz Islamic Revolutionary Guards have been stationed in the area under the supervision of Hojjat ol-Islam Seyyed Mahmud Raygani. Within 24 hours, these guards occupied all the sensitive spots in the area. Ramhormoz Islamic Revolutionary Guards, while preventing clashes between the clans, have arrested six persons in connection with these disturbances. At present the situation in the area is calm and officers of the Gendarmerie post and the local committee are keeping an eye on the situation.

WEST AZARBAYJAN TOWN CALM FOLLOWING CLASHES

LD031042 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 3 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A week after the clashes in Piranshahr which resulted in a number of fatalities, once again Jaldian became the scene of armed clashes yesterday. According to statements by the governor general of West Azarbayjan, for the past few days Jaldian village was surrounded by armed members of the Kordestan Democratic Party [Hezb-e Demokrat-e Kordestan].

An army unit was thus dispatched yesterday to the region to investigate the condition of this village, but it was attacked by members of the Kurdistan Democratic Party. These clashes, which lasted till 2100 last night, resulted in a mujahid being wounded. Mr Haqju, governor general of West Azarbayjan, said: At the moment, the situation in Jaldian is calm, and the army personnel have returned to their base.

Another informed source of West Azarbayjan, in an interview with the correspondent of the radio and television center in Urumiyeh, said regarding yesterday's clashes in Jaldian: Following an argument between a few members of the Kurdistan Democratic Party stationed in the party office in Jaldian village with a few local people, and following the people's request for help from the champions [javanmardan] stationed at the base in Jaldian, the latter group decided to investigate the matter. However, as a result of members of the Kurdistan Democratic Party firing at the champions stationed in the barracks in Jaldian, one of the champions was wounded in his hands and legs. An hour later the incident assumed a greater dimension and led to further clashes. According to the same source, the situation in Jaldian village is calm at the moment.

EXPLOSION INJURES SIX AT QOM GUARD BUILDING

LD042126 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1930 GMT 4 Jul 79 LD

[Text] As a result of a grenade explosion in the scouts headquarters in Qom yesterday afternoon, six Revolutionary Guards were injured. They were immediately taken to the Kamkar Hospital in Qom. One of them is said to be critically hurt.

According to the central news bureau in Qom, this is the second incident in the past 2 days in the building, which is the military training center of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards of this town. The first incident did not cause any loss of life or material damage. The investigators of the Islamic revolution headquarters are presently investigating these incidents and their causes.

KURDISH LEADER APPEALS TO KHOMEYNI ON ARMS

LD021209 Tehran AYANDEGAN in Persian 26 Jun 79 p 1, 2 LD

[Text] In a telegram to Imam Khomeyni, Ezzeddin Huseyni, the Imam Jomeh of Mahabad and political-religious leader of Kordestan, has expressed his deep concern at measures being taken by some elements in the region which are likely to end in violent confrontation and has requested that, in view of the importance of the matter, Ayatollah Khomeyni personally issue strict orders in this respect. In the telegram Ezzeddin Huseyni requests "an end to the delivery of weapons to irresponsible elements."

The telegram reads:

As your eminence and every member of the Iranian nation knows, the oppressed and struggling Muslim Kurdish people participated wholeheartedly in the great Islamic revolution throughout Iran and spared neither their lives nor their property.

It was in the shadow of unity, brotherhood and equality that the satanical regime was overthrown after many years and centuries of tyranny, pride and imperialism, and the foundations of the true religion of Islam--which is the real protector of the weak and the rights of the nations--became manifest as the doctrine and will of the public.

The Kurdish nation expects the Islamic revolution to respond to all their historical hopes and aims and to destroy national and religious discrimination and oppression forever. In the shadow of this revolution, the Kurdish nation expects to enjoy the blessing of security, comfort and freedom, and to hasten along the path of economic development, general prosperity and the spread of social justice. These sacred hopes and aims have been disregarded, neglected and obstructed both inside and outside the region, mainly by the agents of the former corrupt regime, but also by antirevolutionary elements and those opposing the rights of the nationalities. We have recently heard that in certain areas of Kordestan a number of elements, reactionary and divisive authorities within the government and in the committees and certain shaykhs, pseudoclergymen and Kurdish tribal chiefs and landlords, have proposed that large guantities of arms be handed over and this may even have taken place. Since a large number of farmers in various parts of Kordestan have been evicted from their villages by landlords and for some time now the authorities of the Governorate-General of West Azarbayjan have been blamed for this, and because of detailed comment by the mass media, there are now rumors in various regions about the repossession of land sold to the farmers or collection of the landlord's tithe in the old manner. With regard to the state of Kordestan, this new rumor of the distribution and handing over of arms has caused panic among the farmers and the peoples and has in turn led them to consider how they might procure weapons and defend themselves. The consequence of this conflict and confrontation will be obvious.

Is the renewal of hostilities and violence in the region to the benefit of the people or to their enemies? At a time when we are giving all our support to peace, security and the prevention of confrontation and bloodshed; at a time when all public-spirited armed men are going out among the farmers and tribesmen publicizing the spirit of brotherhood and mutual understanding; at a time when preparations are being made for the establishment of forces of law and order under an Islamic council elected by the people, how can the delivery of arms to irresponsible and reactionary elements be explained? The policy of giving arms and money to lackey agents, inciting them against the people and against their national, human and Islamic demands, was the well-known method and custom of the [shah's] satanical government in Kordestan; and should--God forbid--certain antipopular and anti-Kurd elements wish to trythis policy again, without the knowledge and consent of the leadership of the Islamic revolution of Iran, this would be a shameful plot, injurious to the Islamic revolution of Iran and harmful to security and to all the people.

I therefore deem it my national and religious duty to draw your august attention to the evil intentions of those who are the perpetrators of this plot and request that your eminence in person issue the strictest orders against the handing over of weapons to irresponsible elements in Kordestan under whatever pretext or in whatever form and that the establishment of security should be by legal means, through the security forces of the people under the supervision of councils elected by the nation. This is one of the demands of the Kurdish people in their quest for autonomy.

NVOI CALLS FOR UNITY IN FACE OF U.S. CONSPIRACIES

TA050522 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 4 Jul 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Be Alert In the Face of the Dangerous Conspiracies of the U.S."]

[Text] Dear compatriots: The intrigues, plots and conspiracies of world imperialism--headed by U.S. imperialism--against the Islamic republic, for the purpose of crushing the victorious revolution of the nation and its gains, still continues. In order to advance the treacherous schemes of imperialism against our nation and its revolution, the espionage of the U.S., Britain, Israel, West Germany, Egypt and China in collaboration with their Iranian lackeys are active both inside and outside the country. According to reports which have even been published by Western news agencies and publications, the U.S. espionage organization has recently dispatched Oveysi [former army chief of staff and martial law administrator in Tehran] the executioner and some murderers of his kind to Iran to carry out the plan of assassinating the leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Khomeyni.

(?The bloodthirsty and deposed shah) also is constantly engaged in plots against the Iranian nation and its revolution hand in hand with a handful of thieves and plunderers and criminals such as Zahedi. According to reports broadcast all over the world, some of which have even been published in the newspapers of our own homeland, a communications (?bridge) has been established between the deposed shah and U.S. espionage and government sources. Only recently, Henry Kissinger, the mastermind of the filthiest political tricks and fervent supporter of the world's chief plunderer and executioner, the criminal Mohammad Reza, flew on a private jet to visit the shah and his associates, and held talks with him regarding the plans of the U.S. espionage organization against the Islamic republic of Iran.

According to the testimony of Western sources, more than 100 employees of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency are presently engaged in activities in Iran. According to these sources, the number of employees of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency now in Iran is estimated at about (?20,000) persons. Not long ago a symposium was held at Middle East Institute in Washington on the topic of the struggle against the Iranian revolution. This symposium reviewed the issue of exerting political pressure on Iran and crushing the forces of the revolution from within. Also in Washington's White House, a special group consisting of employees of the CIA, the Treasury Department and the Pentagon has been established whose duty is allegedly to study the situation in Iran.

In the preparation, compilation and implementation of imperialist schemes against the Iranian nation and its revolution, Israel and Mossad--its espionage organization--are also actively taking part. Parviz Sabety, the executioner, former deputy chief of the security organization of Mohammad Reza, is at present in Israel engaged in the training and instruction of counterrevolutionary terrorist groups with the aid of the espionage organization of the Zionists for the purpose of sending them into Iran.

The duties of these terrorist groups, which operate under the supervision personalities of our homeland, is creating instability, spreading false rumors, seeds of doubt and no-confidence in the Islamic republic among the people, creating an atmosphere of fear, creating division in the ranks of the genuine forces of the masses and genuine revolutionary groups and organizations, and instigating bloody clashes in various regions of the country.

It said that the (?miserable) Mohammad Reza has allocated $6 million of plundered money to implement these subversive acts. One must be completely alert in the face of these imperialist conspiracies and their internal agents. With all power we must try to liberate the homeland from the presence of the blood thirsty SAVAK agents and the spies of world imperialism.

Let us consider the recent events in Khuzestan. (?Until a few months ago), brigadier General Vadiey, the SAVAK chief of Khuzestan, was engaged in activities against the nation's revolution and its gains in the region. Reports from all parts of the country indicate that agents of the former bloodthirsty regime, SAVAKists, and U.S. and Israeli spies, are strongly engaged in conspiring and plotting against the Islamic Republic. In the face of this extensive and broad counterrevolutionary conspiracy and the espionage organizations of imperialism and Israel, all the genuine forces of the masses and all revolutionary national progressive and religious groups and parties must act jointly and prepare the forces of the masses to confront any suprise attack, plot or conspiracy by the enemies of the revolution.

All the lackeys of imperialism, who in different guises are now engaged in counterrevolutionary activities in our country, must be identified. The struggling Iranian nation can and must cut decisively and for all time the hand of the enemies of the revolution and agents of imperialism and Zionism. As the leader of the revolution, Imam Khomeyni, has repeatedly stated that safeguarding the gains of the Iranian nation's revolution is dependent on the alliance and unity of all sections of society.

Unity for the sake of continuity of the revolution; unity for the purpose of safeguarding the gains of the revolution; unity for the purpose of rebuilding and reconstructing our dear homeland, Iran; and unity for the purpose of crushing any counterrevolutionary aggression and conspiracy and intrigues of the agents of the former shah and their foreign masters.

BRIEFS

PLO IN IRAN--The Palestine Liberation Organization is now firmly established in Iran. It has offices in five towns there and its instructors are training an Islamic militia. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 25 Jun 79 p 39 WA]

AFGHANISTAN

DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER DOST RETURNS FROM PAKISTAN

BK031638 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 3 Jul 79 BK

[Text] Shah Mohammad Dost, the first political deputy minister of foreign affairs, who had gone at the head of the delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to Pakistan at the invitation of the government of that country 2 days ago, returned home at 1:30 this afternoon.

Upon his arrival at Kabul airport, in reply to a BAKHTAR correspondent's question, Shah Mohammad Dost expressed his appreciation for the warm and sincere reception and hospitality accorded by the authorities of Pakistan and said: Official talks between the delegations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Government of Pakistan on issues of mutual interest between the two countries took place in an atmosphere full of friendship and frankness. He considered the talks useful and expressed the hope that in the future talks at higher level will take place.

BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY correspondent adds that talks between the delegations of Afghanistan headed by the first political deputy minister of foreign affairs and of Pakistan headed by S. Shahnawaz, secretary of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry, were held in two rounds on Monday, the 1st of July 1979 and lasted for 5 hours. Shah Mohammad Dost, first political deputy foreign minister, also met His Excellency Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq, the president of Pakistan, at 6 pm local time yesterday and delivered to him a message of Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council. This meeting was also attended by 'Abdol Rashid Arian, the ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in Islamabad.

TARAKI GREETS CARTER ON U.S. INDEPENDENCE DAY

BK031626 Kabul in English to South Asia 1530 GMT 3 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that a congratualatory telegram has been sent by Nur Mohammad Taraki, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council, to His Excellency Jimmy Carter, the president of the United States of America, on the occasion of the U.S. Independence Day.

INDIA

AFGHAN STUDENTS PROTEST BEFORE AFGHAN, SOVIET EMBASSIES

BK050902 Hong Kong AFP in English 0843 GMT 5 Jul 79 BK

[Text] New Delhi, 5 Jul (AFP)--About 200 Afghan students staged peaceful demostrations before the Afghan and Soviet Embassies here this morning condemning the "cruelties and atrocities" committed by the Soviet-backed Taraki government and demanding religious freedom for the Moslem people of the country. The students, who claimed they had come from all over India, also shouted slogans against the Soviet Union and its intelligence agency, K.G.B., and China.

They had complained yesterday that officials of the Afghan Embassy were "intimidating" Afghan students and other Afghan nationals who were suspected of being unfriendly to the Taraki government. They had also formed the "Islamic Association of Patriotic Afghan Students in India." A spokesman alleged that Afghan Embassy officials had threatened them with pistols and other arms in an attempt to get them join the ruling Khalq Party.

A delegation from the students presented copies of a memorandum at both embassies but diplomats at the gate refused to accept them.

PAKISTAN

AFGHAN DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS VISIT, DEPARTS

BK031031 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 3 Jul 79 BK

[Excerpts] Pakistan and Afghanistan have agreed to continue their dialog on matters of mutual interest. This was decided by the two countries during the 2-day visit to Pakistan of the Afghan deputy foreign minister, Mr Shah Mohammad Dost. During the talks the Afghan deputy foreign minister extended an invitation to the adviser on foreign affairs, Mr Agha Shahi, on behalf of the first minister and foreign minister of Afghanistan, Mr Hafizollah Amin, to pay a visit to Kabul. The invitation has been accepted.

To Prepare for Summit

BK031743 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 3 Jul 79 BK

[Excerpts] Pakistan and Afghanistan have agreed on holding further high-level talks to prepare the ground for the summit meeting of the presidents of the two countries. This was decided during the talks held in Islamabad between the Afghan deputy foreign minister, Mr Shah Mohammad Dost, and the Pakistan foreign secretary, Mr S. Shahnawaz.

APP [ASSOCIATED PRESS OF PAKISTAN], quoting informed sources, says during the two rounds of talks in Islamabad both sides reiterated their adherence to the five principles of coexistence on the basis of the Bandung conference. They agreed that relations between the two countries would continue to be conducted on the basis of these principles, which enjoined nonaggression, noninterference in internal affairs and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of state.

The agency, further quoting informed sources, said the Afghan side raised the problem of the Afghan refugees and said after the declaration of the general amnesty by Afghanistan, the Afghan refugees should return home.

While sharing this view, the Pakistan side maintained that the refugees had been granted asylum in Pakistan purely on humanitarian grounds and in accordance with the international convention and practice on the condition that they would not indulge in any hostile activity against Afghanistan from the soil of Pakistan. The Pakistan side hoped that necessary conditions would be created enabling the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland as soon as possible on a voluntary basis.

The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality and frankness, and various matters concerning bilateral relations were also discussed with a view to removing the obstacles in the path of a mutually acceptable approach to problems of common concern.

The Afghan deputy foreign minister left Islamabad today for Kabul at the end of his 2-day visit to Pakistan.